GUACANAGARI PONTIAC BLACK HAWK
MONTEZUMA CAPTAIN PIPE KEOKUK
GUATIMOTZIN LOGAN SACAGAWEA
POWHATAN CORNPLANTER BENITO JUAREZ
POCAHONTAS JOSEPH BRANT MANGUS
SAMOSET RED JACKET COLORADAS
MASSASOIT LITTLE TURTLE LITTLE CROW
KING PHILIP TECUMSEH SITTING BULL
UNCAS OSCEOLA CHIEF JOSEPH
TEDYUSKUNG SEQUOYA GERONIMO
SHABONEE

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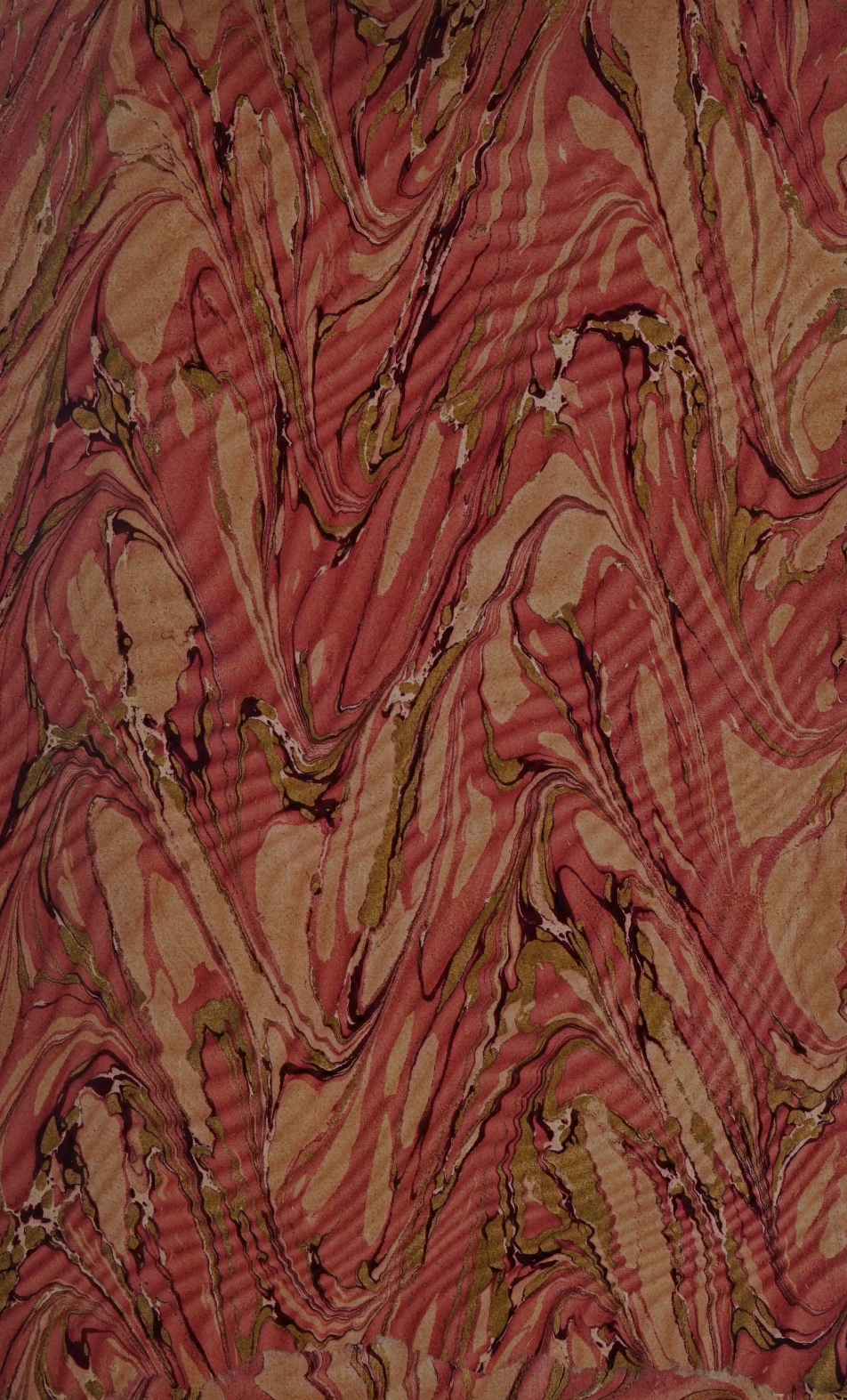

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BAPTIST UNION
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To the Rev.d Edward Steane, D.D.

with the kind respects of

John Kingdon.

Belize. March 22/47.

Watt. Sabin, III, p. 444. A copy in Brit. Mus.

28 **Ruz (Joaquin)—Kingdon (John)** A Yucatecan Grammar, translated from the Spanish into MAYA, and abridged for the instruction of the native Indians, by the Rev. J. Ruz, of Merida. Translated from the Maya into English by J. Kingdon. 8vo, (1) l. 1or title, 76 pp. (wrongly numb. 68), good uncut copy with UNOPENED EDGES, Author's copy with his autograph, paper wrappers, £1 5s *Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, BELIZE (Honduras)*, 1847

RARE. Pilling, *Bibliog. of Amer. Lang.*, 3423. Sabin, XVIII, 74526. Printing press was introduced into Belize in 1839 (Cotton).

29 **Turnbull (Robert J.),** *of South Carolina.* A visit to the Philadelphia Prison, being an accurate and particular account of the wise and humane administration adopted in every part of that building; containing also an account of the gradual reformation and present improved state of the PENAL LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA: with observations on the impolicy and injustice of capital punishments. Large 8vo, (2) ll., 94 pp., 1 folding table, 1 leaf, fine uncut copy with

322, 352.)

32 **Fracastorius (Hier.),** *Veronensis.* Opera omnia, Homocentricorum sive de Stellis, De causis criticorum dierum. De Sympathia & Antipathia rerum. De contagionibus & Contagiogis morbis, & eorum curatione. NAVGERIVS, sive de Poetica, dialogus. TVRRIVS, sive de Intellectione, dialogus. Fracastorius, sive de Anima, dialogus. De Vini temperatura Sententia, Poemata (Syphilides, Ioseph Carminum). Accessit index. Ex tertia Editione. 4to, Rom. and Ital. types, 22 ll., inclu. life of the author, 213 ll., 1 l., woodcut printer's devices on title and at end, woodcut hist. and flor. inits., numerous woodcuts and diagrams in text, woodcut portrait of author, good copy, vellum, £1 5s *Apud Iuntas, Venice*, 1574

Brunet, II, 1363: "Dans cette ed. il manque le poeme De Cura canum." Graesse, II, 623. Surg. Gen. Cat., V, 136. Riccardi, *Bibl. Matematica*, 482: "Si noti tuttavia che nell' opera del Fr. contiensi la prima idea del cannocchiale che fu detto Galileano applicato alla contemplazione degl' astri. . . ."

33 **Gassend (Pierre)** TYCHONIS BRAHEI Equitis Dani, Astronomorum Coryphaei, Vita. Accessit Nicolai COPER-

A

YUCATECAN GRAMMAR:

TRANSLATED

FROM THE

SPANISH INTO MAYA,

AND ABRIDGED

FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE NATIVE INDIANS,

BY THE

REV. J. RUZ, OF MERIDA.

TRANSLATED

FROM THE

MAYA INTO ENGLISH,

BY

JOHN KINGDON,

Baptist Missionary, Belize, Honduras.

BELIZE: PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.

MDCCCXLVII.

644

To the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society.

Dear Brethren,

The Indian dialect to which this little manual may serve for a slight introduction, is spoken by perhaps 700,000 people in Yucatan, which lies between the Gulf of Mexico and the Bay of Honduras. More than half of them know no other language ; while the others know more or less of the Spanish—whence indeed the deficiencies of the Maya are commonly supplied.

Your indulgence may be bespoken by the Translator, on the ground that, for want of any other Dictionary within his reach, (if, indeed, there exist another,) he had in the execution of his task, to depend on one compiled by himself from words, phrases and sentences as he could beg them, from the Yucatecan Spanish Indians in this town : although he has since had the advantage of comparing it with a late version of the grammar into Spanish, by an Indian very occasionally submitting to the work of interpretation. After doing what he could, there will doubtless appear many imperfections ; of these he must of course assume a large share, and perhaps others may hereafter be found to have otherwise originated.

Respectfully inscribing to that Society whose Agent it was his happiness to be for many years in Jamaica, this little work as the first fruits of a species of Missionary employment new to him, their prayers for his success in translating the Scriptures into the Maya are earnestly requested by their affectionate fellow labourer in the Gospel,

JOHN KINGDON.

Belize, Honduras, Feb. 16th, 1847.

DEFINITION AND DIVISION IN GENERAL

OF THE

GRAMMAR

OF THE

YUCATECAN IDIOM.

---

1. *What is Grammar ?*

   The art of teaching to speak and to write correctly and in perfection.

2. *Into how many parts is it divided ?*

   Into four parts, which are—Analogy, Syntax, Prosody, and Orthography.

3. *What is Analogy ?*

   That which explains the true relation of each word with respect to all others in the sentence : and their various forms.

4. *What is Syntax ?*

   That which points out the way to connect words so as to express our ideas.

5. *What is Prosody ?*

   That which explains the mode of expressing what is written, so as to pronounce it well.

6. *What is Orthography ?*

   That which teaches the authorized number and power of the letters that the syllables and words are formed of; and the written characters of which these words are in a correct manner composed.

7. *What are verbs ?*

Those which are integral parts of a sentence : as, *cáan*, heaven ; *lúum*, earth ; *cilich*, holy ; *ah miatz*, the prophet ; *xoc*, to read ; *ɔib*, to write.

8. *How are these words designated among Grammarians ?*

Parts of speech.

9. *What is speech ?*

That assemblage of words well connected together, by which we express our sentiments.

10. *How many parts of speech are there ?*

In the Castilian tongue there are nine, namely : noun, pronoun, article, verb, participle, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and also interjection.

11 *What is that which distinguishes these nine parts of speech ?*

That the noun, the pronoun, the article, and the participle, are declinable parts of speech ; the verb, conjugable ; and that the adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection, are indeclinable.

12. *What properties are common to the declinable parts of speech ?*

Numbers, genders, declensions, and cases.

13. *What are those of the verb ?*

Numbers, persons, tenses, moods, and conjugations.

14. *What properties belong to the indeclinable parts of speech ?*

They do not receive any in their use and expression.

FIRST PART.

Of the Analogy of Words.

Article I.

Of the Noun in general.

15. *What is a noun?*
That which serves for the naming of things and their qualities.

16. *Into what is the noun divided?*
Into the substantive and the adjective.

17. *What is a noun-substantive?*
That which is used to name things: as, *uinic*, man; *kabcheil*, arrow; *tunich*, stone; *náat*, diviner; *ohelil*, a sage; *tibilbeil*, a philanthropist; *cimzah*, a murderer.

18. *What is a noun adjective?*
That which serves for naming the qualities of things: as, *malóob* good, *kaz* bad, *canal* high, *cabal* low, *tiblilolil* proper, *ma tiblilolil* improper.

19. *Why is the adjective called the second sort of noun?*
Because it is joined to a substantive, to signify or express some one of its qualities.

20. *Please to point out some substantives as qualified by their adjectives?*
Here you have them: Gramatica *mayab*, Maya grammar; Uinic *tháah*, brave man; x Chuplal *zahlum*, timid woman; Tunich *chich*, hard stone; Keban *zihnal*, original sin; Uenel *alil*, deep sleep.

21. *Into what are substantives divided?*
Into common and proper.

22. *What is a common or appellative noun?*
That which belongs to *many* things: as, uinic *man*, which is common to all men; congreso, *assembly*, to all assemblies: zahab *fountain*, to all fountains.

23. *What is a proper noun?*

That which stands for only one thing: as, *Dios*, God, which answers to only the great King of the universe; *Mejico*, to the capital of the Mexican Republic; and *Mississippi*, to a certain river in Louisiana so called.

Of the division of the Noun-adjective.

24. *Into what is the noun-adjective divided?*

Into the positive, comparative, and superlative.

25. *What is the positive noun?*

The adjective which expresses merely the quality of the substantive: as, *malóob*, good; *kaz* bad; *nohoch*, great; *chichan*, small.

26. *What is the comparative* noun?*

The adjective which, without making a comparison, expresses the quality of the noun in an excessive or defective degree: as, *hach tipáan malóob*, most abundantly good; *hach tipáan haz*, most abundantly bad; or *hach lóob*, very wicked: *hach tipáan nohoch*, or, *hach nohochil*, most abundantly great, or very great.

27. *Please to specify a substantive with each of these three adjectives?*

Here they are: the POSITIVE, *Pedro lay haz*, Peter is wicked; the COMPARATIVE, *Pedro lay hach haz ema Juan* Peter is more wicked than John; the SUPERLATIVE, *Pedro lay hach tipáan haz*, or, *hach hazil*, Peter is most wicked.

28. *What other name is given to these three inflections of adjectives?*

Degrees of comparison.

29. *Is there any thing else which is expressive of these comparative parts of speech?*

There is, and it is that the comparative may have three forms: namely, of EQUALITY, as *Antonio lay hach canal hebic Juan*, Antonio is as tall as John; of EXCESS, as, *Juan lay hach tipáan ah ohel ema Antonio*, John is much wiser than Antonio; of DEFECT, as *Antonio lay com zakol ema Juan*, Antonio is less industrious than John.

* Presumed to be an error; for superlative.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SUBSTANTIVE AND THE ADJECTIVE.

30 *What difference is there between a substantive and an adjective in a phrase or sentence?*

This, that the substantive can stand alone without any need of an adjective, on which account it is called a substantive: and that the adjective is not able to stand without a substantive, expressed or understood.

31 *How will the substantive be expressed?*

When we say *uinic malóob*, a good man.

32 *When will the substantive be silent?*

When we say, *leti malóob cu yacuntic le tibilbeil*, the *good* love the philanthropist, understanding after *maloob* the substantive *uinic*, man.

33 *Is there a mode of distinguishing the noun adjective from the substantive?*

There is, and it is that which follows: whenever the noun can in good Maya stand before the word *báal* thing, it is an adjective; but when it cannot precede it, it must be a substantive: as *cuxolal* modest, is an adjective, because we can say, *báal cuxolalháan* a modest thing; and *uinic* man is a substantive, because it is not correct to say *báal uinic* a man thing.

OF THE NUMBER OF NOUNS.

34 *What do you understand by the number of nouns?*

Their termination, wherein the singular varies from the plural.

36 *What is the singular number?*

That which speaks of only one person or thing; as, *ahau* king; *chunthan*, lieutenant; *batab* CACIQUE (a title peculiar to Americo-Indian Princes.)

37 *What is the plural number?*

That which speaks of two or more persons or things: as, *ahauóob*, kings; *h chúnthanóob*, lieutenants; *batabóob*, caciques.

38 *From what do these two numbers arise?*

The singular number does not spring from anything; but the plural number springs from the singular.

39 *In what manner?*

By adding to the end of the substantive either *óob*, as *xoccl* number, *xocolóob* numbers; or *éex*, as *tibilbeil* philanthropist, *tibilbeiléex* philanthropists; and from *uolah* decision; *uolahéex* decisions.

Of the gender of Nouns.

40 *What do you understand by the gender of nouns?*

The distinction by which some of them are known from others as a male from a female.

41 *How many are these differences?*

Six, to wit: masculine, feminine, neuter, common, epicene, and doubtful.

42 *What is the masculine?*

That which belongs to men, and male animals; also to other things which resemble this gender, in their nature and signification; as *uinic* man; *tzimin*, horse; *húum*, paper, &c.

43 *What is the feminine gender?*

That which belongs to women, and female animals; and to other things which are like this gender, in their nature and signification: as, *x chup*, woman; *yegua*, mare; *carta*, letter, &c.

44 *What is the neuter gender?*

That which expresses indefinite forms, and which does not receive the plural number: as, *lo malob*, the good, *ló kaz*, the bad; *ló hach kaz*, the worst; *ló tipan útz*, the best.

46 *What is a gender common to two?*

The name of persons that is suitable to apply to a male and to a female: as *Ventura* (a proper name) *virgen*, virgin; *martir*, martyr; *testigo*, a witness; *homisada* manslayer; because one says *Don Ventura*, *Doña Ventura*; *leti virgén Juan*, the virgin John, and *le zuhuy Maria* the virgin Mary; *leti martir*, the martyr; and *le zuhuy x chup martir*, the female martyr; also, *leti ah cimzah*, the murderer; and *leti le chup ah x cimzah*, the female murderer.

47. *What is the epicene gender?*

That of an irrational animal, expressing in a single word and form what is applicable to both male and female: as *cay*, fish; *cho*, rat; *h chuy*, hawk; which belong to the masculine gender, yet apply to the feminine also; likewise, *zinic*, ant; and *can*, adder; feminines, still they stand for masculines.

48. *What is the doubtful gender?*

The name of inanimate things, which is used in different forms, both as masculine and feminine: as, *leti kanáb*, the sea; *le x kanáb*, the sea.

Declension and cases of Nouns.

49. *What is declension?*

The inflection of which a noun is susceptible in speech by a variety of offices and uses, and without changing its signification.

50 *Please to place the noun Dios* God, *in two cases with a difference of office, without changing its sense.*

Dios cú yacuntic le ah tibilbeil, God loves the merciful man; and *Pedro cu yacuntic Dios*, Peter loves God.

51 *What power has the noun Dios in these sentences?*

In the former, that it *gives* force to the verb loves; and in the second place, that it *receives* the signification of the verb loves given force to by Peter.

52 *How many are the cases which every noun may assume in speech, and what are their different offices?*

Six: and they are called nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative, and ablative.

53 *With what ideas is the noun in speech inflected in each of these six cases?*

The *nominative* is put when it either does that which the active verb signifies, or receives what the passive verb means: the *genitive*, when it signifies possession; the *dative*, where comes the advantage or disadvantage signified by the verb; the *accusative*, when the action of the verb falls upon it: the *vocative*, when we speak particularly to any one; and the *ablative*, when it indicates the instrument of doing an act, or expresses in what manner, or upon what account, anything is done.

54. *Please to decline a noun substantive in all its cases, numbers, and genders; an adjective of only one termination, and another of two; and a substantive, qualified by an adjective with a genitive: which may respectively serve as models for the declension of all nouns.*

Declension of the Noun-Substantive, God.

Singular Masculine.

Nom. *leti Ciumil*, the God,
Gen. *ti Ciumil*, of the God,
Dat. *ti uaix, utial letile Ciumil*, to, or, for, the God,
Acc. *ti le Ciumil*, the God,
Voc. *Ciumil*, O God!
Abl. *ti, y, tioklal, xma, ti, yokol, leti Ciumil;* in, with, by, without, from, over, the God.

Plural Masculine.

Nom. *le Ciumilóob*, the Gods,
Gen. *ti le Ciumilóob*, of the Gods,
Dat. *ti, uaix, utial letile Ciumilóob*, to, or, for, the Gods,
Acc. *ti le Ciumilóob*, the Gods,
Voc. *Ciumilóob*, O Gods!
Abl. *ti, y, tioklal, xma, ti yokol, leti Ciumilóob*; in, with, by, without, from, over, the Gods.

Singular Feminine.

Nom. *le x colel*, the lady,
Gen. *ti le x colel*, of the lady,
Dat. *ti, uáix, utial letile x colel*, to, or, for, the lady,
Acc. *ti le x colel*, the lady,
Voc. *x colel*, O lady!
Abl. *ti, y, tioklal, xma, ti, yokol, le colel*; in, with, by, without, from, over, the lady.

Plural Feminine.

Nom. *le x colelóob*, the ladies.
Gen. *ti le x coleloob*, of the ladies,
Dat. *ti, uáix, utial letile, x coleloob*, to, or. for, the ladies,
Acc. *ti le x colcloob*, O ladies!
Abl. *ti, y, tioklal, xma, ti, yokol, le x coleloob*; in, with, by, without, from, over, the ladies.

DECLENSION OF THE NOUN-ADJECTIVE CUXUOLAL, MODEST, THROUGH ITS THREE GENDERS, MASCULINE, FEMININE, AND NEUTER.

SINGULAR MASCULINE.

Nom. *leti cuxuolal*, the modest,
Gen. *ti cuxuolal*, of the modest,
Dat. *ti, uaix, utial lelile cuxuolal*, to, or, for, the modest,
Acc. *ti le cuxuolal*, the modest,
Voc. *cuxuolal*, O modest,
Abl. *ti, y, tioklal, xma, ti, yokol, leti cuxuolal*, in, with, by, without, from, over, the modest.

PLURAL MASCULINE.

Nom. *le cuxuolaloob*, the modest, &c.
Gen. *ti le cuxuolaloob*, of the modest, &c.
Dat. *ti, uaix, utial leti cuxuolaloob*, to, or, for, the modest, &c.
Acc. *ti le cuxuolaloob*, the modest, &c.
Voc. *cuxuolaloob*, O modest, &c.
Abl. *ti, y, tioklal, xma, ti yokol, le cuxuolaloob*, in, with, by, without, from, over, the modest, &c.

SINGULAR FEMININE.

Nom. *le x cuxuolal*, the modest,
Gen. *ti le x cuxuolal*, of the modest,
Dat. *ti, uaix, utial letile le x cuxuolal*, to, or, for, the modest,
Acc. *ti le x cuxuolal*, the modest,
Voc. *x cuxuolal*, O modest,
Abl. *ti, y, tioklal, xma, ti, yokol, le x cuxuolal*, in, with, by, without, from, over, the modest.

PLURAL FEMININE.

Nom. *le x cuxuolaloob*, the modest, &c.
Gen. *ti le x cuxuolaloob*, of the modest, &c.
Dat. *ti uaix utial letile x cuxuolaloob*, to, or for the modest, &c.
Acc. *ti le x cuxuolaloob*, the modest, &c.
Voc. *x cuxuolaloob*, O modest, &c.
Abl. *ti, y, tioklal, xma, ti, yokol, le x cuxuolaloob*, in, with, by, without, from, over, the modest, &c.

NEUTER GENDER OF THE SINGULAR ONLY.

Nom. *lo cuxuolal*, the modest,
Gen. *ti lo cuxuolal*, of the modest,
Dat. *ti, uaix, utial, lo cuxuolal*, to, or, for, the modest,
Acc. *ti le lo cuxuolal*, the modest,
Voc. *cuxuolal*, O modest!
Abl. *ti, y, tioklal, xma, ti, yokol, lo, cuxuolal*, in, with, by, without, from, over, the modest.

DECLENSION OF THE NOUN-ADJECTIVE MALOB, GOOD, OF THREE SYLLABLES, WITH ITS THREE GENDERS, MASCULINE, FEMININE, AND NEUTER.

SINGULAR NUMBER.

Nom. *leti malob, le x malob, lo malob,* the good, &c.
Gen. *ti malob, tile le x malob, lo malob,* of good, &c.
Dat. *ti, uaix, utial leti malob ; ti, uaix, utial le* x *malob* ; *ti, uaix, utial lo malob,* to, or, for, the good, &c.
Acc. *ti le malob, ti le x malob, ti ló malob, leti malob, le x malob, lo malob,* the good, &c.
Voc. *uaix malob, uaix x malob, uaix lo malob,* O good, &c.
Abl. *ti, tioklal, xma, ti yokol, leti malob, le x malob, lo malob,* in, with, by, without, from, over, the good, &c.

PLURAL NUMBER.

Nom. *le malobóob, le x malobóob, ló malobóob,* the good, &c.
Gen. *ti le malobóob, ti le x malobóob, lo malobóob,* of the good, &c
Dat. *ti, uaix, utial le malobóob ; ti, uaix, utial le x malobóob, lo malobóob,* to, or, for, the good, &c.
Acc. *ti le malobóob, le x malobóob, lo malobóob,* the good, &c.
Voc. *becech maloboob, x malobóob, lo malobóob,* O good, &c.
Abl. *ti, y, tioklal, x ma, ti, yokol, le malobóob, le x malobóob, lo malobóob ;* in, with, by, without, from, over, the good, &c.

DECLENSION OF THE NOUN SUBSTANTIVE HALACH UINIC, GOVERNOR, QUALIFIED BY THE ADJECTIVE CRISTIANO CHRISTIAN, AND THE GENITIVE TI YUCATAN.

SINGULAR MASCULINE.

Nom. *halach uinic cristiano ti Yucatan,* the christian Governor of Yucatan.
Gen. *ti halach uinic cristiano ti Yucatan,* of the christian Governor of Yucatan.
Dat. *ti, uaix utial letile, halach uinic cristiano ti Yucatan,* to, or, for, the christian Governor of Yucatan.
Acc. *ti halach uinic cristiano ti Yucatan,* the christian Governor of Yucatan.
Voc. *becech halach uinic cristiano ti Yucatan,* O christian Governor of Yucatan.
Abl. *ti, y, tioklal, x ma, ti, yokol leti, halach uinic christiano ti Yucatan,* in, with, by, without, from, over, the christian Governor of Yucatan.

PLURAL MASCULINE.

Nom. *le halach uincoob cristianoob ti Yucatan ;* the christian Governors of Yucatan.

Gen. *ti le halach uincoob cristianoob ti Yucatan ;* of the christian Governors of Yucatan.

Dat. *ti, uaix, utial le halach uincoob cristianoob ti Yucatan ;* to, or, for the christian Governors of Yucatan.

Acc. *ti le halach uincoob cristianoob ti Yucatan ;* the christian Governors of Yucatan.

Voc. *becech halach uincoob cristianoob ti Yucatan ;* O christian Governors of Yucatan.

Abl. *li, y, tioklal x ma, ti, yokol le halach uincoob cristianoob ti Yucatan ;* in, with, by, without, from, over, the christian Governors of Yucatan.

SINGULAR FEMININE.

Nom. *le x halach x chup republicana ti Yucatan ;* the republican Dictatrix of Yucatan.

Gen. *ti le x halach x chup republicana ti Yucatan ;* of the republican Dictatrix of Yucatan.

Dat. *ti, uaix, utial le x halach x chup republicana ti Yucatan ;* to, or, for the republican Dictatrix of Yucatan.

Acc. *ti le x halach x chup republicana ti Yucatan ;* the republican Dictatrix of Yucatan.

Voc. *becech x le x halach* x *chup republicana ti Yucatan ;* O republican Dictatrix of Yucatan.

Abl. *ti, y, tioklal, xma, ti, yokol, le* x *halach* x *chup republicana ti Yucatan ;* in, with, by, without, from, over, the republican Dictatrix of Yucatan.

PLURAL FEMININE.

Nom. *le halachóob x chuplaloob republicanóob ti Yucatan ;* the republican Dictatrices of Yucatan.

Gen. *ti le halachoob x chuplaloob republicanoob ti Yucatan ;* of the republican Dictatrices of Yucatan.

Dat. *ti, uaix, utial le halachoob x chuplaloob republicanoob ti Yucatan ;* to, or, for the republican Dictatrices of Yucatan.

Acc. *ti le x le halachoob* z *chuplaloob republicanoob ti Yucatan ;* the republican Dictatrices of Yucatan.

Voc. *becech* x *le halachoob* x *chuplaloob republicanoob ti Yucatan ;* O ye republican Dictatrices of Yucatan.

Abl. *ti, y, tioklal,* x *ma, ti, yokol le* x *le halachoob* x *chuplaloob republicanoob ti Yucatan ;* in, with, by, without, from, over, the republican Dictatrices of Yucatan.

OF THE SECOND DIVISION OF THE NOUN.

55. *In addition to the division of the noun substantive and adjective, the substantive into commsn and proper, and the adjective into positive, comparative, and superlative, into what óther classes is the noun divided ?*

Into primitive, derivative, nominal, verbal, national, patronymic, augmentative, diminutive, collective, simple, compound, numeral, ordinal, and partitive.

56. *What is a primitive noun ?*

That which is not derived from another : as *láum* earth ; *káax*, mountain ; *palacio*, palace.

57. *What is a derivative noun ?*

That which is derived from a primitive noun : as, *lumil* land, from *láum* earth ; *kaxil* hill, from *káax*, mountain ; *palaciego* courtier, from *palacio* palace.

58. *What is a nominal noun ?*

That which is derived from a noun : as *otochcabil*, domestic, which comes from *otóch*, home ; *h colnáal*, which relates to a corn-piece, from *col*, a corn-piece ; and *h chaha*, a water carrier, from *ha*, water.

59. *What is a verbal noun ?*

That which is derived from a verb : as, *ah ohel* a wise man, which comes from *ohellabel*, to be wise ; *ah pintor*, a painter, from *pintar*, to paint ; and, *ah ɔon*, a fowler, from *ɔonah* to shoot.

60. *What is a national noun ?*

That which expresses from what people any one is sprung, or where he resides : as, *ah Itzmalil*, a native or resident of Itzmal ; *ah culil*, a native or resident of Cul ; *ah Campech*, a native or resident of Campeachy.

61. *What is a patronymic noun ?*

That which formerly expressed filiation : as, *Alvarez*, which distinguished the son or daughter of Alvaro ; and all surnames are thus called after paternal names.

62. *What is an augmentative noun ?*

That which increases the signification of the primitive from which it comes : as, from *uinic tancelem*, a youth : *noh uinic*, a full grown man ; *chiháan uinic*, a huge man.

63. *What is a diminutive noun?*

That which diminishes the signification of the primitive from which it comes: as, x *chup com*, a little woman; x *chuplal*, a girl; x *lobayan chup*, a young woman; x *chupal*, a girl.

64. *What is a collective noun?*

That which by its final syllable is singular, and by its signification is plural: as, *mazeulóob*, the people, by which are signified many men; *káaz*, a forest, many trees; and *malayil uacax* a herd of cattle, many beasts.

65. *What is a simple noun?*

That which is expressed by only one word: as, *Jesus*, Jesus; *Cristo*, Christ; *Americano*, American; *Indio*, an Indian; *Yucateco*, a Yucatecan.

66. *What is a compound noun?*

That which is a compound of two words: as, *Jesus-cristo*, Jesus Christ; *Mejïcano*, *Yucateco*, *Izamaleño*, severally with *Iich uoloc*, the Mexican people, the Yucatecan people, and the Izamalenian people.

67. *What is a numeral noun?*

That which serves to express a number: as, *huntul*, one; *hunkal* twenty; *hokal*, hundred.

68. *What is an ordinal noun?*

That which makes a distinction among several things: as, first, second, third.

69. *What is a partitive noun?*

That which denotes part of a thing; as, *tancoch*, half; *oxhatzul*, a third; *canhatzul*, a fourth.

Article II.

Of the Pronoun.

70. *What is a pronoun?*

That which stands in the place of a noun: as, *ten*, I, in place of *Pedro*, Peter; *tech*, thou, in place of *Antonio*, Antonio; and *letile*, it, in place of *pooc*, hat.

71. *For what sort of nouns does the pronoun stand?*

For the noun-substantive.

72. *For what purpose?*

To avoid repeating it; and to speak with emphasis and propriety.

73. *Into what is the pronoun divided?*

Into the substantive and the adjective.

74. *What is the substantive pronoun?*

That which is seen alone in a sentence, without need of the noun for which it stands: as, *ten cin yacuntic Dia*, I love God; *tech á pech le lobilóob*, thou hatest the wicked; *le ná lay intiil*, the house is mine.

75. *What is an adjective pronoun?*

That which is united with the noun of which it expresses some sort of appropriate characteristic, or that expresses ownership, &c.; as, *mix humpel uinic cú naɔal ti leiti na*, no one approaches *that house.*

76. *Besides this division of the pronoun into substantive and adjective, into what other species is the pronoun divided?*

Into personal, demonstrative, admirative, disjunctive, distributive or indefinite.

Of the Personal Pronoun.

77. *What is the personal pronoun?*

That which is instead of the name of persons or things, and that fulfils their functions.

78. *How many are the personal pronouns?*

Three, to wit; *ten*, I; *tech*, thou; *leti* or *letile*, he.

79. *For what person does each of these pronouns stand?*

The pronoun *ten*, I, stands for the first person; *tech*, thou, for the second; and *leti* or *letile*, he, for the third person.

80. *Are there more personal pronouns than these three?*

We have the little pronoun *cú* (which is called reciprocal and reflective,) that stands for the third person *leti*—that through its not undergoing any variation stands for the third person of both numbers and of the different genders.

81. *What various endings occur in the declension of these personal pronouns in their numbers and genders?*

Those which follow :—

First Person.

Singular Masculine and Feminine.

Nom. *ten*, I,
Gen. *ti ten*, of, me, mine,
Dat. *ti, uaix, utial ten tene*, to, or, for me,
Acc. *ten ti tene*, me,
Abl. *ti in, uoklal uicnal*, by me, or, concerning me.

Plural Masculine.

Nom. *c toon, uaix, c toneex*, we,
Gen. *ti c toon*, of, us, ours,
Dat. *ti, uaix, utial c toneex c toone*, to, or, for us,
Acc. *c toon ti c tóoneex*, us,
Abl. *tioklal c toneex*, by us.

Plural Feminine.

Nom. *x tonéex*, we,
Gen. *ti x tonéex*, of, us, our's,
Dat. *ti, uaix, utial x tonéex x toone*, to, or, for us,
Acc. *x toon ti x tonéex*, us,
Abl. *tioklal x tonéex*, by us.

Second Person.

Singular Masculine and Feminine.

Nom. *tech*, thou,
Gen. *ti tech*, of, thee, thine,
Dat. *ti, uaix, utial ti tech*, to, or, for, thee,
Acc. *tech, ti á tiil*, thee,
Voc. *tech*, O thou,
Abl. *a uoklal á uicnal*, by thee.

Plural Masculine.

Nom. *téex, uaix, téexé*, you,
Gen. *ti téex*, of you, yours',
Dat. *ti, uaix, utial téex*, to, or, for you,
Acc. *téex, ti téex*, you,
Voc. *téex*, O you,
Abl. *tioklal téex*, by you.

Plural Feminine.

Nom. *x téex*, you,
Gen. *ti x téex*, of you, your's,
Dat. *ti, uaix, utial x téex, éex*, to, or, for you,
Acc. *x teex, ti x teex*, you,
Voc. *x teex, uaix, x teceex*, O you,
Abl. *tioklal x teex*, by you.

Third Person.

Singular Masculine.

Nom. *leti*, he,
Gen. *ti letile*, of him, his,
Dat. *ti, uaix, utial letile, le*, to, or, for him,
Acc. *le, ti letile*, him,
Abl. *tióklal letile*, by him.

Plural Masculine.

Nom. *letileóob*, they,
Gen. *ti letileóob*, of them, their's,
Dat. *ti, uaix, utial letileoob, leoob*, to, or, for them,
Acc. *loob, ti letileoob*, them,
Abl. *tioklal letileoob*, by them.

Singular Feminine.

Nom. *x leti*, she,
Gen. *ti x letile*, of her, her's,
Dat. *ti, uaix, utial x letile, le*, to, or, for her,
Acc. *x le, ti x letile*, her,
Abl. *tioklal x letile*, by her.

Plural Feminine.

Nom. *x letioob*, they,
Gen. *ti* x *letileoob*, of them, their's,
Dat. *ti, uaix, utial* x *letileoob*, x *leóob*, to, or, for them,
Acc. x *leoob, ti* x *letileoob*, them,
Abl. *tioklal* x *letileoob*, by them.

The following while in some respects like that which is properly so called, because it indicates truly the third person, is moreover called a compound pronoun, because it expresses a re-duplication of the pronoun, e. g.

Gen. *ti tiil*, of himself, herself, themselves,
Dat. *ti, uaix, utial tiil cú*, to, or, for himself, herself, themselves,
Acc. *cú, ti tiil*, himself, herself, themselves,
Abl. *tioklal tiil yicnal*, by himself, herself, themselves.

Of the demonstrative Pronoun.

82. *What is a demonstrative pronoun?*

That which standing for the names of persons or things, points them out or make them manifest.

83. *How many are these pronouns?*

Three, to wit: *leiti*, this; *lelo*, that; *letile*, that.

84. *Of what service is each of these three pronouns?*

The pronoun *leiti*, this, serves to point out what is near to him who speaks; and *letile*, that, to point out the thing which is equally distant from him who speaks and from him who hears: *i. g. leiti lay in yum*, this is my father; *lelo lay á tio*, that is thy uncle; *letile lay c ɔulileex*, that is our master.

85. *What terminctions spring from the declension of these nouns?*

Those which follow: *leiti*, this *m*; *leiti* this *f*; x *leitio* or *leitioob*, these *m*; x *leitióob*, these *f*; *lelo*, that *m*; x *lelo*, that *f*; *leobo*, those *m*; x *leoba* those *f*; *letile* that *m*; x *letila*, that *f*; *letilo* that *n*; *leloob* or *lae*, those *m*; x *leoob* those *f*.

Of the Possessive Pronoun.

86. *What is a possessive pronoun?*

One which expresses ownership, or, that one has a right to a certain thing.

87. *How many are these pronouns?*

Five, to wit:—*intilil*, my; *a tial*, thy; *u tilil* his; *c tial* our; *a tialeex*, your.

88. *What is it that distinguishes these five pronouns?*

That the first three lose the final vowel or syllable, when placed before the substantive: *v. g.*, *in yum*, my father; *in yumloe a yum*, my father is your father; *a mehen* thy son; *a mehen tech*, thy son; *ú nohyum*, thy grandfather; *ú nohyumeex* his grandfathers.

89. *What final syllables are generated by the declension of these pronouns in their two numbers and genders?*

Those which follow: *intiil* my *m*; *a tiil* thy *m*; *ú tiil*, his *m*; *c tiil*, our *m*; *a tileex* your *m*; *intiiloob*, our *p*; *a tiilticeex* your *p*; *ú tiilticoob*, their *m*; *a tiilticeex* your *m*; *in* x *tiil* my *f. s*; *a* x *tiil* thy *f. s*; *ú* x *tiil* her *f. s*; *c* x *tiil* our *f.s*; *a* x *tileex*, your *f. s*; *a* x *tiiloob*, your *p. f*; *a* x *tiilticoob*; *ú* x *tiilticoob*, their *f*; *a* x *tiilticoob*, your *f*.

Masculine.

Singular	*Plural.*
In tiil, my, (with sing. noun.)	*In tilóob*, my, (with plu. noun.)
A tiil, thy, (with do.)	*A tiiléex*, thy, (with do.)
U tiil, his, (with do.)	*U tiilóob*, his, (with do.)
C tiil, our, (with do.)	*C tiiltícon*, our, (with do.)
A tiléex, your, (with do.)	*A tiiltícóob*, your, (with do.)

Feminine.

Singular.	*Plural.*
In x *tiil*, my, (with sing. noun.)	*X tiilóob*, my, (with plu. noun.)
A x *tiil*, thy, (with do.)	*A* x *tiloób*, thy, (with do.)
U x *tiil*, her, (with do.)	*U* x *tiiltic*, her, (with do.)
C x *tiilóon*, our, (with do.)	*C tiiltícóon*, our, (with do.)
A x *tiil*, your, (with do.)	*A* x *tiiltícóob*, your, (with do.)

Neuter.

In tial, my, (with sing. n. noun.)
A tial, thy, (with do.)
Cú tialtic, his, (with do.)
C tialtic, our, (with do.)
A tialéex, your, (with do.)

Of the Relative Pronoun.

90. *What is a relative pronoun?*

That which makes mention of some person or thing spoken of before, that is called an antecedent.

91. *How many are these pronouns?*

Five, namely:—*leti*, he*; *ca*, who, which, that; *mac*, who, which, that; *maax*, who, which that; *maxtil*, whose.

* That this personal pronoun may become a relative one, it requires to be used with one of the others.

92. *What forms of expression come from the declension of these pronouns?*

The following: *leti*, he; x *leti*, she; *letioob*, they *m*; *x letióob*, they *f*; *le*, that *m*; *x le*, that *f*; *lo*, that *n*; *leóob*, or *leóobo*, those *m*; *x leóob*, those *f*; *cá*, who, which; *leti*, he; *cá*, it; *x le*, she; *cá*, they; *báaxlo*, what sort; *le*, that *m*; *maxóob*, who, which; *x le*, that *f*; *x maxóob*, who, which, *m*; *maacleti*, what sort, *pl. m*; *maacle*, what sort, *s. m*; *x maac*, whose *f. s*; *maaclo*, whose *f*; *lemacóob*, whose *m. p*; *le x macóob*, whose *pl. f*; *máaxtiil*, whose *m*; *x máaxtiil*, whose *f*; *ú tilticoob*, for them *m*; *ú x tilticoob*, for them *f*; *máax*, who, which *s*; and *maxóob*, who *pl.*

INTERROGATIVES, ADMIRATIVES, DISJUNCTIVES, AND DISTRIBUTIVES.

93. *When the pronouns* BAAX, *what*, MAAC, *what* MAAX, *who, or which, do not mention any person or thing, what sort of pronouns ought these to be in signification?*

Interrogatives, admiratives, disjunctives, and distributives: *e. g.*, INTERROGATIVES, *báax á caxtic*, what are you seeking? *máax lay*, what is it? *bic lay á tucul*, what is your opinion? ADMIRATIVES, *bic numia*, what trouble! *maax bin ú tucule*, who would think it! DISJUNCTIVES, *ca hancech ema hancech, bin yanac a cimil*, whether you eat or not, you will have to die; DISTRIBUTIVES, *bic ú chaic humpel espada, bic ú chaic humpel ɔon*, each takes a sword, each takes a gun.

94. *What is an indefinite pronoun?*

That which applies to persons and inanimate things, such as these:—*uamac* somebody *m*; *mixmac*, nobody *m*; *huntul*, one; *uamax*, any one whatever *f*; *mixmac*, not any; *cexmac*, whichever; *cexmacalmac*, whatever sort; *mixbaal*, nothing; *amal*, enough; *bal*, something; *tulacal*, all; *yaab*, much, many; *ɔeɔec*, little, few; *hah*, individual; *ma*, none; *heɔani*, certain; *fulano*, such a one; *sutano*, a certain person; with all the variations in number and gender which their final syllables receive.

Article III.

Of the Article.

95. *What is an article?*

That which is connected with a common noun substantive, in order to express the extent of its meaning, and to distinguish in various circumstances the difference of genders.

96. *How many articles are there?*

Two, to wit:—*leti*, the, and *hun*, a, or, an.

97. *How are these articles called?*

The first, definite; and the second, indefinite.

98. *Why are they thus called?*

Because the first being joined to a noun substantive, expresses it in such a manner, as not to allow of the repetition of the substantive which it so points out; as when we say, *talez-ten leti mascab*, bring me the sword. The difference of the second article is, that it does not express it individually; as when we say, *talez-ten humpel mascab*, bring me a sword.

99. *How are they declined?*

In this manner:—

Singular Masculine.

Nom. *leti*, the,
Gen. *ti leti*, of the,
Dat. *ti leti*, *uaix*, *utial letile*, to, or, for the,
Acc. *leti*, *ti leti*, the,
Abl. *y*, *ti*, *ti*, *tioklal*, *xma*, *yokol*, *leti*, with, in, by, instead of, without, above the.

Plural Masculine.

Nom. *letióob*, the,
Gen. *ti letióob*, of the,
Dat. *ti leóob*, *uaix*, *utial letióob*, to, or, for the,
Acc. *leóob*, *ti letióob*, the,
Abl. *y*, *ti*, *ti*, *tioklal*, *x ma*, *yókol letióob*, with, in, by, instead of, without, above the.

Singular Feminine.

Nom. *x leti*, the,
Gen. *ti x leti*, of the,
Dat. *ti x le, uaix, utial x leti*, to, or, for the,
Acc. *x le, ti x leti*, the,
Abl. *y, ti, ti, tioklal, x ma, yokol, x leti*, with, in, by, instead of, without, above the.

Plural Feminine.

Nom. *x letióob*, the,
Gen. *ti x letióob*, of the,
Dat. *ti x leóob, uaix, utial x letióob*, to, or, for the,
Acc. *x leóob, ti x letióob*, the,
Abl. *y, ti, ti, tioklal, x ma, yokol, x letióob*, with, in, by, instead of, above, the.

Neuter, only in the Singular.

Nom. *lo*, the,
Gen. *ti lo*, of the,
Dat. *ti lo, uaix, utial loe*, to, or, for the,
Acc. *lo, ti loe*, the,
Abl. *tioklal lo*, by the.

Of the Gender of Nouns, as distinguished by the Article.

100. *In addition to the article serving to set forth the noun as to the extent of its meaning, for what other purpose does it serve?*

For expressing the gender of these nouns.

101. *How will it express the masculine gender?*

By suiting the noun with its own article, *leti*, the, and *hun*, a, in the singular; and *loob*, the *p*, and *huntuloob*, ones, in the plural.

102. *How will it express the feminine gender?*

Always when the following noun suits, by the article *x le*, and *x huntul*, in the singular; and *x letioob*, and *x huntuloob*, in the plural.

103. *How will it express the neuter gender?*

When the masculine adjective in the singular number has before it the article *lo*.

104. *Are there any other things by which these indicating expressions are distinguished?*

Yes, Sir: and it is that in order to avoid the *cacophony*, or bad sound, that arises from the meeting of the two vowels, the masculine article *leti*, the can be united with feminine nouns, which, in the singular number, are connected by *ti*: as, *leti xik*, the wing; *leti chich*, the bird; *leti aguila*, the eagle; instead of saying, *le xik*, *le chich*, *le aguila*.*

105. *Is any other thing to be said pertaining to the article?*

Yes, Sir: and it is that the derivatives of the article *leti*, are equivalent with those of the pronoun *letilé*, which stands for the third person; and in order to distinguish what these indicating parts of speech observe, the afore mentioned derivatives, when put before nouns will be articles; as, *le uinic*, the man; *le chuplal*, the woman; *lo utz*, the good; *leoob libroob*, the books; *leoob kukumoob*, the pens. But if they precede or follow pronouns, and verbs, as, *leti thanhi*, he spoke; *thanlahoob*, they spoke; *tu yalhoobten*, I have separated; *tu toholchintahoob*, they hated; *tu hocahoob*, they had pulled up; they will be pronouns.

Article IV.

Of the Verb.

106. *What is a verb?*

That which is employed to express affirmatively or negatively what we declare of things, and the qualities which belong to them.

107. *Into what is the verb divided?*

Into the substantive and the adjective.

108. *What is the substantive verb?*

That which expresses only the affirmation or the property of things; and the manner of doing it, is, by the verb *laytal*, to be: as, *le bat lay zazac*, the taper *is* bright.

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* These examples do not seem in point, and the rule is from the Spanish.

109. *What is the adjective verb?*

That which unites to the affirmation or property of things, what also expresses the effect of their qualities or their adjuncts: as, *le bat zaclem*, that taper is shining, which is the same as to say *le bat lay zazac*, or, *yan lelem zacil*, that taper is bright, or its whiteness shines.

110. *To what verb is applied the term adjective?*

Every one except the verb *laytal*, and any other of like meaning.

OF THE DIVISION OF THE ADJECTIVE VERB.

111. *Into what is the verb divided?*

Into active, neuter, reciprocal, auxiliary and passive.

112. *What is an active verb?*

That whose action passes on to another thing, and in which it terminates: as *Juan cú chic le nicteoob*, John gathers the flowers.

113. *What is a neuter verb?*

That whose signification does not pass on to another thing: as, *Juan cú uenel*, John is sleeping.

114. *Is there any other characteristic for distinguishing the active verb from the neuter?*

There is, and it is that which follows: that which placed before the verb asks by the words *ti maax*, whom, or, *baax balil*, what thing, will be the active verb; and when the question is asked by other words, it will be a neuter verb v. g.

Active Verbs.

Ten in yacuntic—¿ti máax.'—Dios; I love—whom? God.
Ten in yacuntic—¿baax balil?—le ayikaliloob; I love—what thing?—riches.

Neuter Verbs.

Ten in binel—¿ti túux? ti Ho; I am going—whither? to Merida.
Ten kanaan—ti baax bal? ti tzenul; I am anxious—for what? for education.

115. *What is a reciprocal verb ?*

That whose signification falls upon two or more persons who act reciprocally with each other, by means of the pronoun *cú : e. g. Pedro iix Juan cu ɔibticubaoob uaix cú zutulɔiboob*, Peter and John correspond with each other.

116. *What is a reflective verb ?*

That whose signification falls back upon the same person, or persons who act, by means of some personal pronoun : as, *ten in yacunticinba*, I love myself ; *tech ualkezicaba*, thou repentest thyself ; *Pedro cu xachicuba*, Peter shows himself ; *c tonéex c nahinticbaéex*, we gratify ourselves ; *téex a capelolticabaéex*, you remove yourselves ; *l etileoob cu zatolalticubaoob*, they madden themselves.

117. *What is an auxiliary verb ?*

That which is used in the exhibition of the compound tenses : as are, *laytal*, to be ; *ximbal*, to do ; *binel*, to will ; *yantal*, to have ; and *paxic*, to be able ; for example, *layen yacunaan*, I am loved ; *yanech canaan*, thou art tired ; *alcabnaheech*, he has run away, & c.

118. *What is a passive noun ?*

That whose signification the person in the nominative *receives*—for example, *le nictéoob lay chaanoob tioklal Juan*,the flowers are gathered by John ; *u gramaticail cu canal tioklal le uincoob*, grammar is learned by people.

Of the properties of the Verb.

119. *What are the properties of the verb ?*

These : numbers, persons, moods, tenses, voices, and conjugations.

120. *How many are the numbers of the verb ?*

Two, to wit :—the singular number, as, *yacuntic*, I love ; and the plural, as, *c yacuntic*, we love ; or *c yacunahoon*, we are loved.

121. *How many persons are there ?*

Three in the singular : as, *ten yacuntic*, I love, *tech yacuntic*, thou lovest ; *letilé yacuntic*, he loves ; and three in the plural, as, *c toon yacuntic* we love ; *teex yacunticéex*, ye love ; *letileoob yacunticoob*, they love.

122. *How are these persons distinguished ?*

By the pronoun which belong to them : that is, those which are called the first persons agree with the personal pronouns *ten*, I, and *c toon*, we, of the first person ; the second persons, are those which agree with the pronouns in the second person *tech*, thou, or, *teex*, ye ; and the third persons, are those which agree with the pronouns of the third person *letilé*, he, *letioob*, *cú*, *le*, and *letileoob*, they.

Of the Moods of Verbs.

123. *What is meant by the moods of these verbs ?*

That by these are expressed so many different modes of their significations.

124. *How many are these moods or differences ?*

Four, to wit : indicative, imperative, subjunctive and infinitive.

125. *What is the indicative mood ?*

That which merely designates or expresses the affirmation or negation which we make of things : as, *ten lay*, I am ; *tech cach yanech*, thou hadst ; *letile tu yacuntah*, he loved.

126. *What is the imperative mood ?*

That which serves for giving command : as, *talez húum*, bring paper ; *ɔib cartaoob*, write letters.

127. *What is the subjunctive mood ?*

That which in order to express its force requires to be joined to some other clause : as, *kaanan ca ɔibnacéch*, it is necessary that you write ; *ua botaceni meyahnaceni*, if they pay me I will serve.

128. *What is the infinitive mood ?*

That which does not use tenses, numbers, or persons, and like the subjunctive requires another verb to complete its signification : as, *cu kanaantal nicilthan*, they are compelled to be prolix ; *in kat ɔib*, I want to write.

129. *What are the tenses of verbs ?*

The various times belonging to the exhibition of their meanings.

130. *How many are the tenses of the verb ?*

Three, to wit : present, past and future.

131. *Have these tenses any other division ?*

The *past* is divided into preter imperfect, preter perfect, and preter pluperfect ; and the *future*, into imperfect future, and perfect future.

132. *How many, then, are the tenses of the verb ?*

Six, to wit :—present, preter imperfect, preter perfect, preter pluperfect, imperfect future, and perfect future.

133. *Into how many classes are these tenses divided ?*

Into two, to wit :—simple, and compound.

134. *What are the simple tenses ?*

Those which are expressed by only one word : as, *in ɔib*, I write ; *ximbalnahen*, I walked ; *bin ximbalnacen*, I shall walk.

135. *What are the compound tenses ?*

Those which are expressed by two or more words : as, *in yacunma*, I have loved ; *taan in ualcab*, running ; *layen cambezahaan*, I am taught ; *bin yanaci ti in xoc*, I shall have to read ; *impaimai unchic xoc*, I ought to be able to read.

136. *Are the tenses expressed in only one form in all the moods of the verb ?*

No : in each mood they are expressed differently.

137. *Pray tell me, then, how we may know the tenses of the verb in each one of the moods ?*

Tenses of the Indicative.

The present of the indicative is known by this, that the action is being done now : as, *ten in yacuntic*, I love ; *ten yanen in xoc*, or, *taan in xoc*, I am reading.

The preter imperfect, is known by this, that it ends in *cach* : as, *ten in yacuntic cach*, I did love ; *in xoc cach*, I was reading.

The preter perfect is known by this, that the action is already finished: as *ten in yacunma*, or *in yacuntahma*, I loved, or I have loved; *ten inzahtahma*, or *in zahtahe*, I feared, or I have feared.

The preter pluperfect is known by its having the word *cachi* united with any passive participle: as, *ten in yacuntahma cachi*, I had loved; *in hantahma cachi*, I had eaten.

The future imperfect is known by this, that the action is yet to come: as, *ten bin in yacunté*, I shall love; *ten bin alcabnacen*, I shall run.

The future perfect is known by the word *yanaci* joined with some passive participle: as *ten yanaci in yacunma*, I shall have loved; *ten yanaci in zahtahma*, I shall have feared.

Tenses of the Imperative Mood.

The present and future of the imperative, by which it commands or forbids the action: as, *yacunté*, love thou; *ma á pakmabhalacthan*, do not swear falsely.

Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood.

The present of the subjunctive is known by the action being expressed as possible: as *ten yacunacen*, I may love; *ten xocnacen*, I may read.

The preter imperfect is known by one of these three terminations, *en*, *ni*, *iix*: as *ten yacunacen*, *yacunaceni*, *yacunaceniix*, I might, could, or, would love.

The preter perfect is known by the word *layaci*, united with some passive participle: as, *ten yanaci yama*, I may have loved; *ten yanaci binen*, I may have gone.

The preter pluperfect is known by some one of these three words, *ɔocani*, *ɔocanaci*, *and ɔocanhi*, connected with some passive participle: as ten *ɔocani yacunah*, I might have loved; *ten ɔocanaci zahtahma*, I might have feared; *ɔocanhi binel*, I might have gone.

The future, by the final syllable *bini*, or, by the word *ɔocani*, connected with some passive participle: as, *ua ten bini yacunah*, or, *bin yanaci yacunah*, If I shou'd have loved; *ua ten bin yanaci*, or, *bini ɔocaci uenel*, If I should have slept.

Tenses of the Infinitive Mood.

The present of the infinitive, is known by one of these final syllables, *al*, *el*: as, *yacuntáal*, to love; *talel*, to come; *binel*, to go.

The past, by the word *unchic* joined with some passive participle: as, *unchic yacunah*, to have loved; *unchic uenel*, to have slept.

The future, by the phrase *bin unchic ti*, connected with some present of the infinitive; as, *bin unchic ti ú yacuntáal*, to be about to love; *bin unchic ti ú uenel*, to be about to sleep.

The mixed past and future tense is known by the phrase *unchic ti bin* connected with some past participle: as, *unchic ti bin ú yacuntaal*, to have been aboutto love; *unchic ti bin ú xupzic*, to have been about to spend.

Of the Gerund.

138. *What is a Gerund?*

It is an expression of the infinitive mood formed with *táan*, which, as well as the mood from which it springs, requires some other verb to express the sense which it gives: as, *táan ú tzolxicin, leti ah tzeec utzhitioob ti le ú ah uyahóob*, in preaching, the orator uttered profitable things for his hearers.

139. *What is the particular office of the Gerund?*

That it declares the distinguishing tense of some other mode belonging to the verb before which it stands: thus by the gerund "*táan ú tzolxicin*, is expressed the mood together with this, that the preacher is explaining something to the hearers.

140. *Into what are the gerunds divided?*

Simple and compound.

141. *What are the simple ones?*

Those which are expressed by only one word: as, *ú yacuntic*, loving; *ú xocic*, reading.

142. *What are the compound ones?*

Those which are expressed by two or more words: as, *ɔocol yacunah, ɔocol ti yacuntaal*, having loved.

143. *What are the tenses of the gerund?*

Three, to wit: present, *táan yacuntaal*, loving; past, as, *ɔoc ú yacuntáal*, having loved; and future, *ɔoc bin ti yacuntáal*, being about to love; and likewise we have the mixed past and future, which is this, *ɔoc ti unchic yacuntal*, having been about to love.

OF THE FORMATION OF THE SIMPLE TENSES OF REGULAR VERBS.

144. *From whence arise the simple tenses of regular verbs?*

From the present of the infinitive.

145. *How do they arise?*

Removing the final syllables "*al*," "*el*," "*ic*," and adding to the radical letters the terminations which are expressive of the tenses and persons that they require.

146. *What are the radical letters of verbs?*

Those which stand before the syllables *al, el, ic: e. g.*, in *yacuntaal*, to love; *binel*, to go; *zahtic*, to fear; they are *yacun, bin*, and *zah.**

147. *How do all the persons of the present of the indicative arise from the verb* YACUNAH?

In this manner: *yacunahen, yacunahech, yacunah, yacunahóon, yacunahéex, yacunahóob.*

OF THE FORMATION OF COMPOUND TENSES.

148. *Whence do all the compound tenses of the verb spring?*

From the compound tenses of the infinitive mood, or from the auxiliary verbs, and some other words: e. g. *ten yacunanen*, I am loved; *ten in yama cachi*, I was loving; *ten yanen in ualcab*, I have to run; *ten bin yanae in ualcab*, I shall have to run; *ten yanaci ti unchic in ualcab*, I shall have to have had to run.

* *Yacun, bin*, and *zah*, are given here, as evidently the radical portions of the foregoing verbs, instead of *yacunanen zah*, as in the original.

Of the conjugations of verbs.

149. *What is conjugation ?*

The changing of the same verb into all the moods, tenses, numbers and persons, by a varying termination.

150. *How many are the conjugations of verbs ?*

Three : the first is of verbs ending in *al*, as *yacuntáal*, to love ; the second, of those ending in *el*, as *binel*, to go ; and the third, of those ending in *ic*, as *zahtic*, to fear.

151. *Please to conjugate these three verbs so, that they may serve for examples after which to conjugate all regular verbs ; and, previously, yantal to have, and laytal to be.*

Conjugation of the auxiliary verb, yantal, to have.

Indicative mood, present tense.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Ten yan, I have,	*C tóon yan*, we have,
Tech yan, thou hast,	*Téex yan*, you have,
Letilé yan, he, &c. has,	*Letileóob yan*, they have.

Preter imperfect.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Ten yan cach, I had,	*C tóon yan cach*, we had,
Tech yan cach, thou hadst,	*Teex yan cach*, you had.
Letile yan cach, he had,	*Letileóob yan cach*, they had.

Preter perfect.

Singular.

Ten yanhi, or, *in nahalmá*, I have had,
Tech yanhi, or, *á nahalmá*, thou hast had,
Letilé yanhi, or, *ú nahalmá*, he has had.

Plural.

C tóon yanhi, or, *c nahalmá*, we have had,
Téex yanhi, or, *á nahalmaéex*, you have had,
Letileóob yanhi, or, *ú nahalmaóoi*, they have had.

PRETER PLUPERFECT.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Ten yanhi cachi, I had had,	*C tóon yanhi cachi*, we had had,
Tech yanhi cachi, thou hadst had,	*Téex yanhi cachi*, you had had,
Letilé yanhi cachi, he had had.	*Letileóob yanhi cachi*, they had had,

FUTURE IMPERFECT.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Ten bin yanac, I shall have,	*C tóon bin yanac*, we shall have,
Tech bin yanac, thou wilt have,	*Téex bin yanac*, you will have,
Letilé bin yanac, he will have.	*Letileóob bin yanac*, they will have.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Singular.

Ten ɔoc ú yantali, I shall have had,
Tech ɔoc ú yantali, thou wilt have had,
Letilé ɔoc ú yantali, he will have had.

Plural.

C tóon ɔoc ú yantali, we shall have had,
Téex ɔoc ú yantali, you will have had,
Letileóob ɔoc ú yantali, they will have had.

AS AN AUXILIARY, YANTAL HAS NO IMPERATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Ten yanac, I may or can have,	*C tóon yanac*, we may or can have,
Tech yanac, thou mayest or canst have,	*Téex yanac*, you may or can have,
Letilé yanac, he may or can have.	*Letileóob yanac*, they may or can have.

PRETER IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ten yanaci,, ten yantalaci, ten yantalaci tené, I might, could, would, or should have,
Tech yanaci, tech yantalaci, tech yantalaci teché, thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have,
Letilé yanaci, letilé yantalaci, letilé yantaci tié, he might, could, would, or should have.

Plural.

C tóon yanacióon, c tóon yantalacion, c tóon yantalacionéex, we might, could, would, or should have,
Téex yanaciéex, téex yantalaciéex, téex yantalaciéexi, you might, could, would, or should have,
Letileóob yanacióob, letileóob yantalacióob, letióob yantalacióobe, they might, could, would, or should be.

PRETER PERFECT.

Singular.

Ten ɔoci ú yantal, I may or can have had,
Tech ɔoci ú yantal, thou mayest or canst have had,
Letilé ɔoci ú yantal, he may or can have had.

Plural.

C tóon ɔoci ú yantal, we may or can have had,
Téex ɔoci ú yantal, you may or can have had,
Letileóob ɔoci ú yantal, they may or can have had.

PRETER PLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ten ɔocáan ú yantal, ten ɔocáan ú yantali, ten ɔocáan u yanili tene, I might, could, would, or should have had,
Tech ɔocaan u yantal, tech ɔocaan u yantali, tech ɔocaan u yanili tiché, thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have had,
Letilé ɔocaan u yantal, letilé ɔocaan u yantali, letilé ɔocaan u yanali tié, he might, could, would, or should have had.

Plural.

C tóon ɔocaan u yantal, c tóon ɔocaan u yantali, c tóón ɔocaan u yanili tóoné, we might, could, would, or should have had,
Téex ɔocaan u yantal, téex ɔocaan u yantali, téex ɔocaan u yanili téexe, you might, could, would, or should have had,
Letileóob ɔocaan u yantal, letileóob ɔocaan u yantali, letileóob ɔocaan u yanili tióobe, they might, could, would, or should have had.

FUTURE IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ua ten bin yanac, If I should have,
Ua tech bin yanac, If thou wilt have,
Ua letile bin yanac, If he will have.

Plural.

Ua c tóon bin yanac, If we shall have,
Ua téex bin yanac, If you will have,
Ua letileóob bin yanac, If they will have.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Singular.

Ua ten ɔoc ú yantali, If I shall have had,
Ua tech ɔoc ú yantali, If thou wilt have had,
Ua letile ɔoc ú yantali, If he will have had.

Plural.

Ua c tóon ɔoc ú yantali, If we shall have had,
Ua téex ɔoc ü yantali, If you will have had,
Ua letileóob ɔoc ú yantali If they have had.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND PRETER IMPERFECT—*yantal*, to have.

PRETER PERFECT AND PRETER PLUPERFECT—*ɔoc ú yantal*, to have had.

FUTURE—*bin yanac ú yantal*, to be about to have.

PAST AND FUTURE MIXED—*bin yanac ɔococ ú yantal*, to be about to have had.

GERUND OF THE PRESENT—*táan ú yantal*, having.

GERUND OF THE PAST—*ɔoc ú laihital*, having had.

GERUND OF THE FUTURE—*bin yanac ti ú yantal*, being about to have

PARTICIPLE OF THE PRESENT—See the present and preter imperfect.

PARTICIPLE OF THE PAST—*yanhi*, had.

PARTICIPLE OF THE FUTURE—*bin yanac ú yantal*, to be about to have.

PARTICIPLE OF THE PAST AND FUTURE—*ɔocáan ú yantal*, to have been about to have.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY AND SUBSTANTIVE VERB LAITAL, TO BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD, PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Ten layen, I am,	*C tóon layóon*, we are,
Tech layech, thou art,	*Teex layeex*, you are,
Letile lay, he is.	*Letilóob layóob*, they are.

Preter Imperfect.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Ten layen cach, I was,	*C tóon layoon cach*, we were,
Tech layech cach, thou wast,	*Teex layeex cach*, you were,
Letile lay cach, he was.	*Letileoob layoob cach*, they were.

Preter Perfect.

Singular.

Ten hi, ten hien, ten layac heni, I have been,
Tech hiech, teeh layacechi, tech layac hiechi, thou hast been,
Letíle layhi, tech layhiac, tech layac hi, he has been.

Plural.

C toon layhioon, c *toon laycoonhi*, c *toon layachioni*, we have been.
Teex layhieex, teex layaceex, teex layhieexi, you have been.
Letileoob layhioob, letileoob layachioob, letileoob layacoob hi, they have been.

Preter Pluperfect.

Singular.

Ten layhen cachi, I had been,
Tech layhech cachi, thou hadst been,
Letile layhi cachi, he had been.

Plural.

C toon layhioon cachi we had been,
Teex layhieex cachi, you had been,
Letileoob layhioob cachi, they had been.

Future Imperfect.

Singular.

Ten bin layacen, I shall be,
Tech bin layacech, thou wilt be,
Letile bin layac, he will be.

Plural.

C tóon bin layacóon, we shall be,
Téex bin layacéex you will be,
Letileóob bin layacóob, they will be.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Singular.

Ten ɔoc in laitali, I shall have been,
Tech ɔoc á laytali, thou wilt have been,
Letilé ɔoc ú laitali, he will have been.

Plural.

C tóon ɔoc laytalioon, we shall have been,
Téex ɔoc á laytaliéex, you will have been,
Letileoob ɔoc ú laytalióob, they will have been.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present and Future.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Layacech tech, be thou,	*Layaceex teex*, be you,
Layac letile, let him be,	*Layacoob letileoob*, let them be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Ten layacen, I may or can be,
Tech layacech, thou mayst or canst be,
Letile layac, he may or can be.

Plural.

C toon layacoon, we may or can be,
Teex layaceex, you may or can be,
Letileóob layacoob, they may or can be.

PRETER IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ten layaci, ten layacili, ten layachiene, I might, could, would, or should be,
Tech layaci, tech layacili, tech layachieche, thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be,
Letile layaci, letile layacili, letile layacihié he might, could, would, or should be.

Plural.

C toon layacilioon, c toon layaccioone, we might, could, would, or should be.
Teex layacieex, teex layacilieex, téex layacieexe, you might, could, would, or should be,
Letileoob layacioob, letileoob layacilioob letileoob layacioobe, they might, could, would, or should be.

Preter Perfect.

Singular.

Ten ɔooc layhac hieni, I may or can have been,
Tech ɔooc layac hiechi, thou mayest or canst have been,
Letile ɔooc layac hii, he may or can have been.

Plural.

C tóon ɔóoc c layac hióoni, we may or can have been,
Téex ɔóoc layac hiéexi, you may or can have been,
Letileóob ɔóoc layac hióobi, they may or can have been.

Preter Pluperfect.

Singular.

Ten ɔóoc ú yantal, ten ɔóoc ú yanili, ten ɔóoc ú yanilieni, I might, could, would, or should have been,
Tech ɔóoc a yantal, tech ɔóoc a yanili, tech ɔóoc a yaniliechi, thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been,
Letilé ɔóoc ú yantal, letilé ɔóoc ú yanili, letilé ɔóoc ú yanilié, he might, could, would, or should have been.

Plural.

C toon ɔooc ú yantal, c toon ɔooc ú yanili, c toon ɔooc ú yaniliéexe, we might. could, would, or should have been,
Teex ɔooc ú yantal, teex ɔooc ú yanili, teex ɔooc ú yanilieexe, you might, could, would, or should have been,
Letileoob ɔóoc ú yantal, letileoob ɔooc u yanili, letiléoob ɔooc u yanilioobe, they might, could, would, or should have been

Future Imperfect.

Singular.

Ua ten bin layac ceni, if I shall be,
Ua tech bin layac techi, if thou wilt be,
Ua letile bin layac ti, if he will be.

Plural.

Ua c toon bin layac tooni, if we shall be,
Ua téex bin layaceexi, if you will be,
Ua letileoob bin layacoobi, if they will be.

Future Perfect.

Singular.

Ua ten ɔooc u yantali, layhien, if I shall have been,
Ua tech ɔooc u yantali, layhiech, if thou wilt have been,
Ua letile ɔooc u yantali, layhie, if he will have been,

Plural.

Ua c toon ɔooc u yantali, layhion, if we shall have been,
Ua teex ɔooc u yantali, layhieex, if you will have been,
Ua letileoob ɔooc u yantali layhioob, if they will have been.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and preter imperfect—*laytal*, to be.

Preter perfect and preter pluperfect—*layhi ú yantal*, to have been.

Future—*layhi bin yanac ú yantal*, to be about to be.

Past and future mixed—*layhi bin yanac ti ú yantal*, to have been about to be.

Gerund of the present—*táan ú yantal*, being.

Gerund of the past—*ɔoc ú laihital*, having been.

Gerund of the future—*bin yanac ti ú yantal*, being about to be.

Past and future mixed—*ɔoc ú yantal ti laytalhi*, having been about to be.

Participle of the present—(See Gerund of present)

Participle of the past—(See ditto of past.)

Participle of the future—*bin yanac ti ú yantal*, being about to be.

EXAMPLE OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION OF VERBS ENDING IN IC.

Verb *yacuntáal*, to love.
Termination, *ic*.
Radical letters, *yacun*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Ten in yacuntic, I love,	*C toon c yacuntic*, we love,
Tech á yacuntic, thou lovest,	*Teex á yacuntic*, you love,
Letile u yacuntic, he loves.	*Letileoob u yacuntic*, they love.

PRETER IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ten in yacuntic cach, I was loving,
Tech á yacuntic cach, thou wast loving,
Letile u yacuntic cach, he was loving.

Plural.

H toon c yacuntic cach, we were loving,
Teex á yacuntic cach, you were loving,
Letileoob u yacuntic cach, they were loving.

PRETER PERFECT.

Singular.

Ten in yacunma, ten in yacuntah, ten yanhi in yacuntic, I have loved,
Tech á yacunma, tech á yacuntah, tech yanhi á yacuntic thou hast loved,
Letile u yacunma, letile tu yacuntah, letile yanhi u yacuntic, he has loved.

Plural.

H toon c yacunma, h toon c yacuntah, h toon yanhi c yacuntic, we have loved,
Teex á yacunma, teex á yacuntah, teex yanhi á yacuntic, you have loved,
Letileoob tu yacuntahoob, letileoob tu yacumaoob, letileoob tu yanhi u yacunticoob, they have loved.

Preter Pluperfect.

Singular.

Ten in yacunma cachi, I had loved,
Tech a yacunma cachi, thou hadst loved,
Letile ú yacunma cachi, he had loved.

Plural.

H toon c yacunmá cachi, we had loved,
Teex á yacunmá cachi, you had loved,
Letileoob u yacunmá cachi, they had loved.

Future Imperfect.

Singular.

Ten bin in yacunte, I shall love,
Tech bin a yacunte, thou wilt love,
Letile bin u yacunte, he will love.

Plural.

C toon bin c *yacunte*, we shall love,
Teex bin á yacunte, you will love,
Letileoob bin u yacunte, they will love.

Future Perfect.

Singular.

Ten ɔooc u yantal ín yacuntic I shall have loved,
Tech ɔooc u yantal á yacuntic, thou wilt have loved,
Letile ɔooc u yantal u yacuntic, he will have loved.

Plural.

C toon ɔooc u yantal c *yacuntic* we shall have loved,
Teex ɔoc u yantal á yacuntic, you will have loved,
Letileoob ɔooc u yantal u yacuntic, they have loved.

Imperative Mood.

Present and future.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Yacunt tech, love thou,	*Yacunt teex*, love you,
Yacunt letile, let him love,	*Yacuntoob letileoob*, let them love.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.

Ten in yacunte, I may or can love,
Tech a yacunte, thou mayest or canst love,
Letile u yacunte, he may or can love.

Plural.

C toon c *yacunte*, we may or can love,
Teex a yacunte, you may or can love,
Letileoob u yacunte, they may or can love.

Preter Imperfect.

Singular.

Ten in yácuntici, ten in yacunmai, ten in yacunticie, I might, could, would, or should love,
Tech a yacuntici, tech a yacunmai, tech a yacunticie, thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst love,
Letilé u yacuntici, letilé u yacunmai, letile u yacunticie, he might, could, would, or should love.

Plural.

C toon c *yacuntici*, c *toon* c *yacunmai*, c *toon* c *yacunticie*, we might, could, would, or should love,
Teex á yacuntici, teex a yacunmai, teex a yacunticie, you might, could, would, or should love,
Letileoob u yacunticoob, letileoob u yacunmai, letileoob u ya-yacuntici, they might, could, would, or should love.

Preter Perfect.

Singular.

Ten ɔooc *in yacuntic*, I may or can have loved,
Tech ɔooc *a yacuntic*, thou mayest or canst have loved,
Letile ɔooc *u yacuntic*, he may or can have loved.

Plural.

C toon ɔooc c *yacuntic* we may or can have loved,
Teex ɔooc *a yacuntic*, you may or can have loved,
Letileoob ɔooc *u yacuntic*, they may or can have loved.

Preter Pluperfect.

Singular.

Ten ɔóoc ú yantal, ten ɔóoc ù yantali, ten ɔóoc ú yanili, ù yacuntic, I might, could, would, or should have loved,
Tech ɔóoc á yantal, tech ɔóoc á yantali, tech ɔóoc á yanili, á yacuntic, thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have loved,
Letilé ɔóoc ú yantal, letilé ɔóoc ú yantali, letilé ɔóoc ú yanili, ú yacuntic, he might, could, would, or should have loved.

Plural.

C tóon ɔóoc c yantal, c tóon ɔóoc c yantali, c tóon ɔóoc c yanili, c yacuntic, we might, could, would, or should have loved,
Téex ɔóoc á yantal, téex ɔóoc á yantali, téex ɔóoc á yanili, á yacuntic, you might, could, would, or should have loved,
Letileóob ɔóoc ú yantalóob, letileóob ɔóoc ú yantalióob, letileóob ɔóoc ú yaniliób, ú yacuntic, they might, could, would, or sheuld have loved.

Future Imperfect.

Singular.

Ua ten bin in yacunté, If I should love,
Ua tech bin á yacunté, If thou shouldst love,
Ua letilé bin ú yacunté, If he should love.

Plural.

Ua c tóon bin c yacunté, If we should love,
Ua téex bin á yacuntéex, If you should love,
Ua letileóob bin ú yacunté, If they should love.

Future Perfect.

Singular.

Ua ten ɔɔoc yantali in yacuntic, if I should have loved,
Ua tech ɔɔoc yantali, à yacuntic, if thou shouldst have loved,
Ua letilè ɔɔoc yantali ù yacuntic, if he should have loved.

Plural.

Ua c tòon ɔóoc yantali c yacuntic, if we should have loved,
Ua teex ɔóoc ú yantali á yacuntic, if you should have loved,
Ua letileóob ɔóoc ú yantali ú yacuntic, if they should have loved.

Infinitive Mood.

Present.—*Yacuntáal,* to love.

Past.—*ɔ́óoc ú yantal ú yacuntic,* to have loved.

Future.—*bin yanac ti ú yacuntic,* to be about to love.

Mixture of past and future—*Bin yanac ú ɔocol ú yacuntic* to have been about to love.

GERUND OF THE PRESENT.—*Taan u yacuntic*, loving.

GERUND OF THE PAST.—ɔo*caan u laihital u yacuntic*, having loved.

GERUND OF THE FUTURE.—*bin yanac u yacuntaal*, being about to love.

MIXED GERUND—ɔo*c yanhi u yantal u yacuntic*, having been about to love.

PARTICIPLE OF THE PRESENT—(See present of Gerund.)

PARTICIPLE OF THE PAST—*yacunaan*, loved.

PARTICIPLE OF THE FUTURE—the same as that of the Gerund.

EXAMPLE OF THE SECOND COFJUGATION OF VERBS ENDING IN IC.

VERB—*zahtaal*—TO FEAR,
Its termination is *ic*,
Radical letters, *zah*,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,

Singular.	*Plural.*
Ten in zahtic, I fear,	*C toon zahtic*, we fear,
Tech a zahtic, thou fearest,	*Teex a zahtic*, you fear,
Letilé u zahtic, he fears.	*Letileoob u zahtic*, they fear.

PRETER IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ten in zahtic cach, I was fearing,
Tech a zahtic cach, thou wast fearing,
Letile u zahtic cach, he was fearing.

Plural.

C toon c zahtic cach, we were fearing,
Téex a zahtic cach, you were fearing,
Letileoob u zahtic cach, they were fearing.

Preter Perfect.

Singular.

Ten in zahtahma, ten in zahtahi, ten in yanhi in zahtic, I have feared,
Tech a zahtahma, tech a zahtahi, tech a yanhi a zahtic, thou hast feared,
Letile u zahtahma, letile u zahtahi, letile u yanhi u zahtic, he has feared.

Plural.

C toon c zahtahma, c *toon c zahtahi,* c *toon* c *yanhi* c *zahtic,* we have feared,
Teex a zahtahma, teex a zahtahi, teex a yanhi a zahtic, you have feared,
Letileoob u zahtahma, letileoob u zahtahi, letileoob u yanhi u zahtic, they have feared.

Preter Pluperfect.

Singular.

Ten in zahtahma cachi, I had feared,
Tech a zahtahma cachi, thou hadst feared,
Letile u zahtahma cachi, he had feared.

Plural.

C toon c zahtahma cachi, we had feared,
Teex a zahtahma cachi, you had feared,
Letileoob u zahtahma cachi, they had feared.

Future Imperfect.

Singular.

Ten bin in zahte, I shall fear,
Tech bin a zahte, thou wilt fear,
Letile bin u zahte, he will fear.

Plural.

C tóon bin c zahte, we shall fear,
Téex bin á zahte, you will fear,
Letileóob bin ú zahte, they will fear.

Future Perfect.

Singular.

Ten ɔóoc ú yantal in zahtic, I shall have feared,
Tech ɔóoc ú yantal á zahtic, thou wilt have feared,
Letilé ɔóoc ú yantal ú zahtic, he will have feared.

Plural.

C tóón ɔooc c yantal c zahtic, we shall have feared,
Téex ɔóoc á yantal á zahtic, you will have feared,
Letileóob ɔóoc ú yantal ú zahtic, they will have feared.

Imperative Mood.

Present and future.

Singular. *Plural.*

Zahte tech, fear thou, *Zahtéex teex*, fear you,
Zahte letile, let him fear. *Uzahteóob letileóob*, let them fear.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.

Ten in zahte, I may or can fear,
Tech á zahte, thou mayest or canst fear,
Letilé ú zahte, he may or can fear.

Plural.

C tóon c zahte, we may or can fear,
Téex á zahte, you may or can fear,
Letileóob ú zahte, they may or can fear.

Preter Imperfect.

Singular.

Ten in zahtici, ten in zahtahmai, ten in zahticié, I might, could, would, or should fear,
Tech á zahtici, tech á zahtahmai, tech a zahticié, thou mightest, couldst, wouldst or shouldst fear,
Letile ú zahtici, letile ú zahtahmai, letile ú zahticie, he might, could, would, or should fear.

Plural.

C toon c zahtici, c toon c zahtahmai, c toon c zahticie, we might, could, would, or should fear,
Téex á zahtici, téex á zahtahmai, téex á zahticie, you might, could, would, or should fear,
Letileóob ú zahtici, letileoob ú zahtahmai, letileoob ú zahticie, they might, could, would, or should fear.

Preter Perfect.

Singular.

Ten ɔooci in zahtic, I may or can have feared.
Tech ɔooɪ á zahtic, thou mayest or canst have feared,
Letile ɔóoci ú zahtic, he may or can have feared.

Plural.

C tóon ɔóoci c zahtic, we may or can have feared,
Teex ɔóoci á zahtic, you may or can have feared,
Letileoob ɔooci ú zahtic, they may or can have feared.

Preter Pluperfect.

Singular.

Ten ɔócáan ú yantal, ten ɔócáan u yantali, ten ɔocáan yanili in zahtic, I might, could, would, or, should have feared,
Tech ɔocáan u yantal, tech ɔocaan u yantali, tech ɔocaan u yanili á zahtic, thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have feared,
Letile ɔocaan u yantal, letile ɔocaan u yantali, letile ɔocaan u yanili u zahtic, he might, could, would, or should have feared,

Plural.

C tóon ɔocaan c yantal, c toon ɔocaan c yantali, c toon ɔocaan c yanili c zahtic, we might, could, would, or should have feared,
Téex ɔocaan a yantal, teex ɔocaan a yantali, teex ɔocaan a yanili a zahtic, you might, could, would, or should have feared,
Letileoob ɔocaan u yantal, letileoob ɔocaan u yantali, letileoob yanili u zahtic, they might, could, would, or should have feared.

Future Imperfect.

Singular.

Ua ten bin in zahte, If I should fear,
Ua tech bin a zahte, If thou shouldst fear,
Ua letile bin u zahte, If he should fear.

Plural.

Ua c toon bin c zahte If we should fear,
Ua teex bin á zahte, If you should fear,
Ua letileoob bin u zahte, If they should fear.

Future Perfect.

Singular.

Ua ten ɔooc u yantal in zahtic, if I should have feared,
Ua tech ɔooc u yantal a zahtic, if thou shouldst have feared,
Ua letile ɔooc u yantali u zahtic, if he should have feared,

Plural.

Ua c toon ɔooc c yantali a záhtic, if we should have feared,
Ua teex ɔooc u yantali a zahtic, if you should have feared,
Ua letileoob ɔooc u yantali u zahtic, if they should have feared.

Infinitive Mood.

Present—*zahtaal*, to fear.

Past—*ɔooc yantal u zahtic*—to have feared.

Future—*bin yanac ti u zahtic*—to be about to fear.

Mixture of past and future—*bin yanac u ɔooc u zahtic*—to have been about to fear.

Gerund of the present—*taan u zahtic*—fearing.

Gerund of the past—*ɔocaan layhital u zahtic*, having feared.

Gerund of the future—*bin yanac u zahtic*—being about to fear.

Gerund of mixed time—*ɔooc yanhi u yantal u zahtic*, having had to fear.

PARTICIPLE OF THE PRESENT—(See Gerund of present.)

PARTICIPLE OF THE PRETERITE—(See Gerund of the past.)

PARTICIPLES OF THE FUTURE, AND MIXED—(See Gerunds of the future, and mixed.)

EXAMPLE OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION OF VERBS ENDING IN *cl*.

VERB—*Binel*,—TO GO.
Its termination, *el*,
Its radical letters, *bin*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Ten in binel, I go,	*C toon c binel*, we go,
Tech a binel, thou goest,	*Teex a binel*, you go,
Letile u binel, he goes.	*Letileoob u binel*, they go.

PRETER IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ten in binel cach, I was going,
Tech a binel cach, thou wast going,
Letile u binel cach, he was going.

Plural.

C toon c binel cach we were going,
Téex a binel cach, you were going,
Letileoob u binel cach, they were going.

PRETER PERFECT.

Singular.

Ten t binen, ten t binenı, ten t yanhi in binel, I went,
Tech t binech, tech t binechi, tech t yanhi a binel, thou wentest,
Letile t bini, letile t binaheni, letile t yanhi u binel, he went.

Plural.

C toon t binoon, c toon t binooni, c toon t yanhi c binel, we went,
Teex t binieex, teex t binicheex, teex t yanhi a binel, you went,
Letileoob t binioob, letile t binahanoob, letile t yanhi u binel, they went.

Preter Pluperfect.

Singular.

Ten t binen cachi, I had gone,
Téch t binech cachi, thou hadst gone,
Letile t bini cachi, he had gone.

Plural.

C toon c binoon cachi, we had gone,
Teex t bineex cachi, you had gone,
Letileoob t binoob cachi, they had gone.

Future Imperfect.

Singular.

Ten he in binel, I shall go,
Tech he a binel, thou wilt go,
Letilé he u binel, he will go.

Plural.

C toon he c binel, we shall go,
Teex he a binel, you will go,
Letileoob he u binel, they will go.

Future Perfect.

Singular.

Ten ɔooc u yantal in binel, I shall have gone,
Tech ɔooc u yantal á binel, thou wilt have gone,
Letilé ɔooc u yantal u binel, he will have gone.

Plural.

C toon ɔooc u yantal c binel, we shall have gone,
Téex ɔooc u yantal a binel, you will have gone,
Letileoob ɔooc u yantal u binel, they will have gone.

Imperative Mood.

Present and Future.

Singular.	*Plural.*
T binac tech, go thou,	*T binaceex teex*, go you,
T binac letile, let him go,	*T binacoob letileoob* let them go.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Ten t binac, I may or can go,
Tech t binac, thou mayest or canst go,
Letile t binac, he may or can go.

Plural.

C toon t binacioón, we may or can go,
Teex t binaceex, you may or can go,
Letileoob t binacoob, they may or can go.

Preter Imperefct.

Singular.

Tex t binaneni, ten t binaanaci, ten t binaanenie, I might, could, would, or should go,
Tech t binanechi, tech t binaanaciech, tech t binaanechie, thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst go,
Letile t binaani, letile t binaanaci, letile t binaanie, he might, could, would, or should go.

Plural.

C toon t binaanaconi c *toon t binaanacion*, c *toon binaanion*, we might, could, would or should go,
Téex t bináanéex, teex t binaanacéexi, teex t binaanieexi, you might, could, would, or should go,
Letileoob t binaanoobi, letileoob t binaanacoob, letileoob t binaannioob, they might, could, would, or should go.

Preter Perfect.

Singular.

Ten ɔooci in binel, I may or can have gone,
Tech ɔooci a binel, thou mayest or canst have gone,
Letile ɔooci u binel, he may or can have gone.

Plural.

C toon ɔooci c binel, we may or can have gone,
Teex ɔooci a binel, you may or can have gone,
Letileoob ɔooci u binel, they may or can have gone,

Preter Pluperfect.

Singular.

Ten ɔocáan u yantal, ten ɔocaan u yantali, ten ɔocaan u yanili. in binel, I might, could, would, or should have gone,

Tech ɔocaan u yantal, tech ɔocaan u yantali, tech ɔocaan u yanili u binel, thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have gone,

Letile ɔocaan u yantal, letile ɔocaan u yantali, letile ɔocaan u yanili u binel, he might, could, would, or should have gone.

Plural.

C toon ɔocaan c *yantal,* c *toon ɔocaan* c *yantali,* c *toon ɔocaan* c *yanili* c *binel,* we might, could, would, or should have gone.

Teex ɔocaan u yantal, teex ɔocaan u yantali, teex ɔocaan u yanili u binel, you might, could, would, or should have gone,

Letileoob ɔocaan u yantal, letileoob ɔocaan *u yantali, letileoob* ɔocaan *u yanili u binel,* they might, could, would, or should have gone,

Future Imperfect.

Singular.

Ua ten he in binel, If I should go,
Ua tech he a *binel,* If thou shouldst go,
Ua letile he u binel, If he should go.

Plural.

Ua c *toon he* c *binel,* If we should go,
Ua teex he a *binel,* If you should go,
Ua letileoob he u bmel, If they should go.

Future Perfect.

Singular.

Ua ten ɔooc u yantali in binel, If I should have gone,
Ua tech ɔooc u yantal a *binel,* If thou shouldst have gone,
Ua letile ɔooc u yantal u binel, If he should have gone.

Plural.

Ua c *toon* ɔooc *u yantal* c *binel*, If we should have gone,
Ua teex ɔooc *u yantal a binel*, If you should have gone,
Ua letileoob ɔooc *u yantal u binel*, If they should have gone.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT—*Binel*, to go,

PAST—*Ɔooc yantal u binel*, to have gone,

FUTURE—*Bin yanac ti u binel*, to be about to go,

MIXED OF THE PAST AND FUTURE—*Bin yanac u ɔoocol in binel*, to have been about to go,

GERUND OF THE PRESENT—*Taan u binel*, going,

GERUND OF THE PAST—*Ɔocaan u layhital u binel*, having gone,

GERUND OF THE FUTURE—*Bin yanac u binel*, being about to go,

MIXED GERUND—*Ɔooc yanhi u yantal u binel*, having been about to go,

PARTICIPLE OF THE PRESENT—(See the present of the Gerund.)

PARTICIPLE OF THE PAST—*Binahaan.*—(See the past of the Gerund.)

PARTICIPLE OF THE FUTURE.—(See the future of the Gerund.)

152. *How are verbs conjugated in the passive voice?*

By uniting to the conjugation of the substantive verb *laytal* to be (without making any change,) the participle of the verb which it is sought to conjugate : e. g. the verb *yacuntic*, to love, which is thus conjugated :

PRESENT—*Ten lay in yacuntaal*, I am loved,

PRETER IMPERFECT—*Lay cach in yacuntaal*, I was loved.

PRETER PERFECT—*Ten hi in yacuntaal*, I have been loved.

PRETER PLUPERFECT—*Layhien cachi in yacuntaal*, I had been loved.

FUTURE IMPFRFECT—*Ten bin layac in yacuntaal*, I shall be loved,

FUTURE PERFECT—*Ten ɔóoc laytali in yacuntáal*, I shall have been loved.*

* But another way of expressing the passive voice so far as the third person of each number is concerned, is, by placing the pronoun *cu* before the active verb : as, *cú hatzal*, it is divided.

Second division of the Verb.

153. *Besides dividing the verb into substantive and adjective, and then again into active, neuter, reciprocal or reflective, and passive, into what other classes is the adjective verb divided?*

Into regular, irregular, simple, compound, the strictly personal, impersonal, and defective.

154. *What is a regular verb?*

That which besides expressing the radical letters of the infinitive in all the tenses, numbers and persons, has *all* its terminations conformable to one of the three conjugations *yacuntic*, to love, *zahtic*, to fear, and *t binel*, to go, which are regular verbs.

155. *What is an irregular verb?*

That which deviates in *any* of its tenses, numbers, or persons, from the paradigms to which regular ones conform; thus, patal to form, *nuctáal* to advise, and *uenel*, to sleep, neither disconform thereto their final syllables *throughout* the tenses and persons, (like as in *pathen* they form, *nucticoob* they advise, *uenlóob*, they sleep,) nor change at all their radical letters, as in Spanish.

156. *Have all the irregular verbs their variations in the same tenses?*

No. Sir: but some have them in one set of tenses, numbers, and persons; others, in different persons, numbers, and tenses; and some have them only in the passive participle. Yet with such diversities, they are very rare which happen to have irregularities in the present of the indicative.

157. *Are all the irregular verbs of one form?*

No, Sir: for some add to the radical letters of the infinitive, as from *utztal* to compose, *utzcintic*, ; others change them, as, from *chital* to lie down, *cinch'tıl*; some again lose them, as from *binel* to go, *xicen*; and others change the letters of the termination, as from *yantal*, to have, *yanten*.

158. *Seeing that the irregular verbs are of different sorts, and that, still, they may be usefully set forth as models of conjugating by—rather than give those which express among themselves other irregularities, will you give briefly the verbs* HEPEL *to compress,* CHUCPAHAL *to include, and* KATIC *to ask, (which correspond to the first, second and third conjugations,) in addition to the irregular verbs* YANTAL *and* LAYTAL *which have been conjugated ?*

You have here those of the tenses, numbers and persons which are irregular ; and the tenses and persons which are not given, are not peculiar to the irregular verbs.

CONJUGATION OF THE IRREGULAR VERB.

Hepel, to compress.
Its termination is *ic*.
Its radical letters are *hep*.
Its irregularities are eleven.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Singular.

Ten in hepic, I compress,
Tech á hepic, thou compressest,
Letilé ú hepic, he compresses.

Plural.

Letileoob u hepic, they compress.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.

Hep tech, compress thou,
Hep letilé, let him compress.

Plural.

Hepcóob letileoob, let them compress.

PRESENT OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

Singular.

Ten in hepe, I may or can compress,
Tech á hepe, thou mayest or canst compress,
Letile u hepe, he may or can compress.

Plural.

Letileoob u hepe, they may or can compress.

CONJUGATION OF THE IRREGULAR VERB *Chucpahal*, TO INCLUDE.

Its termination is, *ah*.
Its radical letters are, *chuc*,
Its irregularities are, thirty three.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Singular.

Ten chucpah, I include.

PRETER IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ten chucpahien, I have included,
Tech chucpahiech, thou hast included,
Letilé chucpahi, he has included.

Plural.

C tóon chucpahióon, we have included,
Téex chucpahiéex, you have included,
Letileóob chucpahióob, they have included.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.

Chucpahac letilé, let him include.

Plural.

Chucpahac letileóob, let them include.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

Singular.

Ten chucpahacen, I may or can include,
Tech chucpahacech, thou mayest or canst include,
Letilé chucpahac, he may or can include.

Plural.

C toon chucpahacóon, we may or can include,
Téex chucpahacéex, you may or can include,
Letileóob chucpahacóob, they may or can include.

Preter Imperfect.

Singular.

Ten chucpahacení, ten chucpahceni, I may or can have included,
Tech chucpahacechi, tech chucpahaciechi, thou mayest or canst have included,
Letile chucpahi, letile chucpanaci, he may or can have included.

Plural.

C tóon chucpahacióon, c tóon chucpanacióon, we may or can have included,
Teex chucpahaciéex, teex chucpanaciéex, you may or can have included,
Letileóob chucpahacióob, letileóob chucpanacioob, they may or can have included.

Future Imperfect.

Singular.

Ua ten bin chucpahacen, If I should include,
Ua tech bin chucpahacech, If thou shouldst include,
Ua letilé bin chucpahac, If he should include.

Plural.

Ua c toon bin chucpahacoon, If we should include,
Ua téex bin chucpahacéex, If you should include,
Ua letileoob bin chucpahacoob, If they should include.

Conjugation of the verb kataal, to ask.

Its termination is, *ic*,
Its radical letters are, *kat*,
Its irregularities are, thirty-four.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Ten in katic, I ask,	
Tech á katic, thou askest,	
Letilé ú katic, he asks.	*Letileoob ú katic*, they ask.

Preter Perfect.

Singular.

Letile tu katah, he has asked.

Plural.

Letileoob tu katahoob, they have asked.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Káat tech, ask thou,	
Káat letilé, let him ask.	*Káatoob letileoob*, let them ask.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

Singular.

Ten katnacen, I may or can ask,
Tech katnacech, thou mayest or canst ask,
Letile katnac, he may or can ask.

Plural.

C toon katnacoon, we may or can ask,
Teex katnaceex, you may or can ask,
Letileoob katnacóob, they may or can ask.

PRETER IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ten katnaceni ten katnacieni, I may or can have asked,
Tech katnacechi, tech katnaciechi, thou mayest or canst have asked,
Letile katnaci, letile katnacie, he may or can have asked.

Plural.

C toon katnácion, c toon katnacioné, we may or can have asked,
Téex katnacieex, teex katnacieexe, you may or can have asked
Letileoob katnacoob, letileoob katnacioobe, they may or can have asked.

FUTURÉ IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ua ten bin in kate, If I should ask,
Ua tech bin á kate, If thou shouldst ask,
Ua letile bin ú kate, If he should ask.

Plural.

Ua c toon bin c kate, If we should ask,
Ua teex bin á kate, If you should ask,
Ua letileóob bin ú kate, If they should ask.

GERUND.—*Táan ú katic*, asking.

159. *Have you any other thing to remark on in the irregular verbs ?*

Yes, Sir; and it is that those are not regarded as irregular which merely for reasons of orthography change their radical letters or terminations, as happens with the verbs, *paxal* to play on an instrument, *chenic* to conquer, *sutzaal* to recompense, and *botáal* to pay, from which come these, *paxnahen* I have played, *cin nicic*, I conquered, *cin zuthel* or *botah* I recompensed or paid.

160. *What are simple verbs ?*

Those which express their signification by themselves; as, *acamtáal* to be weary, *yantal* to have, *ú yabtáal* to multiply.

161. *What are compound verbs?*

Those which are composed of simple verbs, and of some syllable or word which is placed before them; such are, *ti acamtáal* to weary out, *cumcintáal* to contain, *ma tu yubic*, not to hear, *helancuntáal* to distinguish.

162. *What are personal verbs?*

Those which are used in all the tenses, numbers, and persons; as, *yacuntáal*, *zahtáal*, *binel*.

163. *What are impersonal verbs?*

Those personal ones which are used in their third persons only by finding out the person that acts, and which it is necessary to suppose: as *kanaan cu baytal*, it needs that it be so; *kanantal*, it is necessary; *ú thanoob*, or, *ú yalıcoob*, they say; *cú tzicbatal*, it is said; *ú yalal cu tzicbatal*, to repeat what is said; *thanal cu yalabal*, or, *cu chachitabal*, to utter what is stated, or what is declared.

164. *What are simply impersonal verbs?*

Those which are used only in their third person singular, and in the infinitive: as, *yahalcab*, it dawns, *yakabtal*, it grows dark, and *yeb*, it drizzles, which come *from zaaztal*, to dawn, *ekhochental*, to grow dark, and *yebtal*, to drizzle.

165. *What are defective verbs?*

Those which in addition to their being strictly impersonal, want some of the tenses, or seldom use them: as *cimacil*, it pleases, *tutal*, it lies.

166. *Is there any other thing to be explained of the second division of the verb?*

Although it is possible to specify some of these as not given by reason of their being very important paradigms, yet the list which follows exhibits some of the most irregular, defective and impersonal specimens: *hepel* to compress, *yalabal* to say, *chicbezáal* to explain, *kokol* to go forth, *zatzáal* to pardon, *hupul* to measure, *cimil* to die, *botaal* to pay, *nahaltaal* to gain, *uenzal* to sleep,

uyaal to hear, *belintaal* to travel, *ximbataal* to walk, *ɔibtaal* to write, *uɔventaal* to smell, *yúbaal* to listen, *machal* to seize, *mentaal* to do, *cimacil* to rejoice, *meyahtaal* to serve, *capal* to introduce, *mentaal* to build, *yuchultaal* to succeed to, *chabal* to receive, *chuyaltaal* to hang, *takal* to cleave to, *ɔabal* to give, *chabal* to gather, *ɔalal* to overload, *tazaal* to fetch, *tohpultaal* to declare, *catzubtab* to make clear, *chachital* to bawl out, *yacamtaal* to violate, *kokoláal* to bruise, *yoczáal* to draw away, *yoltáal* to let in, *toholtáal* to throw, *binel* to go, *botáal* to give satisfaction, *talel* to come, *cucháal* to load, *actanmeyhultaal* to serve first, *chital* to approach, *pit-hóoltáal* to lead astray, *yiláal* to see, *tepel* to enwrap, *baxaltáal* to trifle, *tzilil* to break, *zutzal* to return, *ɔabal* to stand for, *kaxal* to bind, *oheltáal* to be wise, *chinchinthantal* to speak abusively.

Of the Participle.

167. *What is a participle?*

It is a part of speech which partakes of the noun adjective and the verb, and that has the same properties which they have.

168. *Into what are participles divided?*

Into the active and the passive.

169. *What is the active participle?*

That which expresses action, and terminates in *tic* or *cic*: as, *yacuntic* loving, *xocic* reading.

170. *What is the passive participle?*

That which expresses the receiving of the action, and terminates in *háan* or *hi*: as, *yacunaháan* loved, *ɔocanhi* read, *ɔibtáabhi*, written, *t ɔabilboltabhi*, desired.

171. *Affirming that the participle participates with the noun adjective and the verb, in what respects will it perform the part of a noun?*

When connected with a substantive, by expressing its quality and by uniting with it: as, *uinic cuxolal*, a modest man, *chuplalóob x mukalaltahanóob* lazy women.

172. *In what ways will participles perform the functions of verbs ?*

Alone or connected with other verbs, whenever they signify time : *yacunah ti le almahthanilóob*, loving the commandments ; *tech layech yacunaan*, thou art loved ; *letilé yan tu uenel*, he is sleeping ; *Pedro alcabnahi*, Peter has run.

173. *How many are the tenses of participles ?*

Three, to wit : present, as *yacunah* loving ; past, as, *yacunaháan* loved ; and future, as, *cá ɔocóol ti ú yacuntáal* being about to love.

Of the Adverb.

174. *What is an adverb ?*

It is a part of speech which is connected with a verb, in order to qualify it and express its signification : as, *lay ocnakin*, it is late ; *hanen utz*, he eats well ; *uenen kaz*, he sleeps badly.

175. *Into what are the adverbs divided ?*

Into simple and compound.

176. *What are simple adverbs ?*

Those which consist of but one word : *chucáam* fully : *com* briefly ; *naɔ* nearly.

177. *What are compound adverbs ?*

Those which are compounded of two or more words : as, *ti chucaanil* abundantly ; *chucáan*, completely ; *ti ú chucané*, furthermore.

178. *What other name is given to compound adverbs ?*

Adverbial expressions.

179. *Into how many classes may adverbs be divided ?*

Into adverbs of place, time, manner, quantity, comparison, order, affirmation, negation, and of doubt.

180. *What are adverbs of place ?*

Those which express *where* the actions which the verbs

signify are done or happen: as, *tii* there, *titela* here, *tilo* thither, *tela* here, *titelo* yonder, *baytelo* on the further side, *naɔ* near, *nach* far, *túux* where, *ti tuux* whence, *ichil* between, *támcab* without, *canal* up, *náach* far, *cabal* down, *actan* before, *t pachil* behind, *yokol* over, *yalan* under.

181. *What are adverbs of time?*

Those which express *when* the actions which the verbs signify are done or happen: as, *hele* to-day, *holoh* yesterday, *zamal* to-morrow, *helela* now, *zebal* soon, *xan* lately, *tanil* before, *zeb* quickly, *zeblacil* rapidly, *x ma helel* incessantly, *mix bikin* never, *mixca* no when, *ɔoci* finally, *cabin* when, *calicl* meanwhile.

182. *What are adverbs of manner?*

Those which express *how* the actions are done or happen which the verbs signify: as, *utz* well, *kaz* badly, *bay* so, *chenil* softly, *kaam* vigorously, *xan* gently, *canal* loudly, *cabal* softly, *utzkananil* conveniently, *kazhanil* inconveniently, and likewise words ending in *il*, as, *otzilhanil* poorly.

183. *What other adverbs are there?*

Those of *quantity* are these, *yab* much, *ɔeɔéc* little, *hach* very, *náah* enough, *yabalil*, sufficiently, *bahun* excessively; those of *comparison* are, *hach* more, *com* less, *tipaan* excessively, *hach hachkaz* very badly, *tipan utz* most excellently; those of *order* are, *yaxchunil* firstly, *tu tzololil* consecutively, *tu ca hatzulil* respectively, *tu xulile* lastly, *maili* previously, *t pachil* subsequently, *ɔeb* obliquely; those of *affirmation* are, *la* yes, *la hah* certainly, *tu hahil* surely, *tu ti hahlil* verily, *ma tu capelcuntaal* undoubtedly; those of *negation* are, *ma* no, *mixbaal* nothing; those of *doubt* are, *bala* perhaps, *unchacit* possibly, *pel* scarcely, *olac* almost.

Of the Preposition.

184. *What is a preposition?*

It is a term which means that it is put before other parts of speech; whether, alone, to govern a noun, or, with a verb to point out the object which explains its use

e. g. in *yacunt Dios yan yetel Pedro manahaan utial yotoch*, the beloved of God went with Peter into the Temple.

185. *Of how many sorts may prepositions be?*

Two, to wit:—proper and improper.

186. *What are the proper prepositions?*

Those which have their signification alone, and are not compounded with other words: as, *ti* to, *actaan* before, *hebic* as, *yetel* with, *nacuntic* against, *tacti* from *ti tactitel* up to, *ichil* between, *baya* so, *tac utial* towards, *tioklal* by, *hebix* likewise, *xma* without, *yokol* over, *t pach* behind.

187. *What are improper ones?*

Those which are used only in composition with other words: as *emzah* under, *hok* out, *nai* without; *emzah-cuch*, to be under a load, *hokzah* to root out, *naiolal*, to be careless.

Of the Conjunction.

188. *What is a conjunction?*

That which unites and binds together the parts of a sentence, and various sentences with one another: as, *Pedro iix Juan t binióob t ɔon, hebic Francisco iix Antonio, ti caibal;* Peter and John are gone a shooting, but Francis and Antonio, a fishing.

189. *Into how many classes are conjunctions divided?*

Into eight, namely: copulative, disjunctive, adversative, conditional, causal, continuative, comparative, and final.

190. *What are copulative conjunctions?*

Those which severally connect some words with others: as, *iix* and *eiix* and, *mix* nor, *ca* that; *Pedro iix Juan ma tu ɔibtahóob miix tu xocahoob, he Felix eix Ignacio tu mentahóob tu cetlil*; Peter and John do not write or read, but Felix and Ignatius do both.

191. *What are disjunctive conjunctions?*

Those which express a division or difference between things: such are, *uaix* or, *ua* or, *ɔoc* either; *Juan iix Francisco, Antonio ua Onofre, ɔoc ú yoklóob uaix ɔooc u hokloob*, John and Francis, Antonio or Onofre, either came or departed.

192. *What are adversative conjunctions?*

Those which express opposition or contrariety between things; such as, *hebic* but, *cabin* when, *cexi* although, *utz* well, *utzca* provided that, *uama* unless, *cáan ca* be it that: as, *in uoltici alcab he ma unchaci*, I might wish to run but I cannot; *leti takin cu mentic le uincóob ayikalilóob hebac ma utzul yanilóob*, money makes men rich, *but* not happy; *leti juez cexi toh, lay cha otzilil*, the judge though severe is just.

193. *What are conditional conjunctions?*

Those which signify some circumstance, or denote necessity of some circumstance; as these do, *la* if, *uama* except, *hebic* but if, and *cexilac* provided: thus, *unchac ú talel ua a kati* you can come if you ask; *uama a xoc bin layacech hma ohel*, (or, *hebic a xoc bin layaccch ah ohel*) *nayolaltaba, cexilac y ca lae a ɔocvez a kochol*, if you wish to be learned, study—if you do not study, you will be ignorant.

194. *What are causal conjunctions?*

Those which are used to express the cause of any thing; as, *tiokalca* because, *tumen* since, *he ca* therefore; *ma pathi in tanlahtic tioklalca minanen cach*, I could not help, because I was absent; *mukyaht le tzecul, tumen ta mentah le zipil*, bear the correction, for you committed the fault; *ɔóoc in xelchitic cachi he ca in almahthanma*, I proved it well, because I determined on it.

195. *What are continuative conjunctions?*

Those which are used to continue a sentence; as are, *túun* while, *bay* so that, ca *ɔaan* wherefore, (the *ɔaan* being expressed or implied,) *leitil* thus, *bay* so, *laili* thus, *tucetil* likewise, *tilelaili nucul* in like manner: e. g., *in ualic, tuun*, ca *hoki ti letile pecoltzic*, I say, then, that he came out of that danger; *bay ca hebic culaan alahaan minaan nucul utial macuntabal*, therefore, as it appear-

ed, he had no reason to be absent; *utial nuctaan uaix nuctahaan*, ca *cu boybenzicóob etezaba* a *kama utz*, it being, *then*, expressed or implied, that they who aid receive the reward.

196. *What are comparative conjunctions?*

Those which express the comparison of some things with others; as, *la* such, *bay* so, *bic* as, *bay hebic* just as: e. g. *leti mehenil lay bic á yum*, the child is *as* his father; *bay hebic leti timon cú mektantic le chem, lay leti utzul ah mektan capitan cu tzolic ú soldadóob*, just as the rudder governs the boat, so does the good captain rule his soldiers.

197. *What are final conjunctions?*

Those which express the end or design of a thing; as, *tioklalcá* that, *utial ca* in order that, *tú xul ti* ca to the end that: as, *cu oabalóob le nuculóob utial* ca *nahaltabac leti xul*, the methods are given in order that the object may be gained; *leti yuntzil yayancil tioklalca cambanacóob ú mehenóob*, the master toils that the scholars may understand; *iix cú tzolxicintóob lelobóob ti le makolal ti xul ti ca ú nachcuntucabóob ti laé*, and they are warned against sloth to the end that they may be rid of it.

Of the Interjection.

198. *What is an interjection?*

It is a part of speech which is used to express the various emotions of the soul.

199. *Why is it called interjection?*

Because it can be placed between any of the other parts of speech.

200. *What are the significations of interjections?*

They are many; and some of their properties are common to all.

201. *Of how many sorts are interjections?*

They are those of *hakol* wonder, *ti yail* of grief, *ti cimacolal* of joy, *ti utz kam* of gratitude, *ti pecil* of abhorrence, *ti tzetzecthan* of censure, *ti macunzah*, of denial, *ti kuxil* of annoyance, *ti lepolal* of fury, *ti zahlumi* of fear, *ti chéech* of stupidity, *ti nicil* of despair, &c.

202. *What are the interjections ?*

Those which follow :—*á, ay, ea, macachi, nicaba, ha, ah, cho, ca, á, hé, ola, hun, be,* or *becech, bici, bicié, xen, ua.*

203. *How will each of these interjections be known?*

By the kind of speaking or writing.

Of the figures of Speech

204. *What are figures of speech ?*

Certain arbitrary changes which are allowed in the use of some words, increasing or abreviating them, &c. by this method varying their form on account of euphony, &c.

205. *How many are these figures of speech ?*

The most useful and common ones are four, namely :—*synalœpha, aphœresis, syncope,* and *apocope.*

206. *What is a synalœpha?*

The cutting off the final vowel of a word when the following begins with a vowel: as, *ti* instead of *ti leti, tilé* instead of *ti leti* or rather *leló**

207. *What is aphœresis ?*

The taking away a letter or syllable from the begininng of a word, as, *utzora* for *tiutzora* a lucky hour, *kazora* for *tikazora* an unlucky hour.

208. *What is syncope ?*

The removal of a letter or syllable from the middle of a word : as, *ilic* for *yilic,* to see, *mehul* for *meyhul* to serve.

209. *What is apocope or abreviation ?*

The removal of letters or a syllable from the end of a word : as, *hun* for *huntul* one, *uacil,* for *uamax cilich* some holy person.

Of the explanation of Analogy.

210. *What do you understand by the analysis of analogy ?*

The examination which is made of any sentence, in shewing the connection between the different parts of speech of which it is composed, that of each with its root, and, also, with its various inflections.

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* Here again, as in the first two examples given in the 104th answer, *inapposite* examples in Maya appear to be given for the Spanish usage in the following words :—*del* for de *el,* of the, *al*for *à el,*to the, *dello* for *de ello,* of it.

211. *How is this sentence to be analysed—" Jesu Cristo x má helel tu cambezah ú camzáal halili ti cuxáan humthan xmã ú ɔibtic mixbaal ?"*

In this manner : *Jesu-cristo* (Jesus Christ,) is a proper noun substantive, compounded of Jesu and Cristo ; of the masculine gender and of the singular number. *Xmá helel* (incessantly,) is an adverb of time. *Tu cambezah* (taught,) an active verb, in the third person singular, of the Indicative Mood of the verb *cambezáal* of the first conjugation. *U* (his,) a possessive pronoun of the masculine gender, the same as the dissyllable *útül*, and losing the final syllable by the figure of speech called *apocope* or abbreviation. *Camzáal* (doctrine,) a verbal common noun substantive, derived from *camzáal* to teach, which is an abbreviation of *cambezáal*, of the feminine gender and of the singular number. *Hunali* (only,) adverb of manner, as is the word *pelhalili*, solely. *Ti* (by) a simple preposition. *Cuxáan* (living), a noun adjective which comes from *cuxtal*, which is connected with *humthan* (voice,) a common noun substantive, derived from *hunthantáal* to speak, of the feminine gender, because suitable for the article *le* the, and of the singular number, because the name of only one thing. *X má* (without); a compound preposition. *U ɔibtic* (writing) ; the present gerund. *Mixbaal*, literally, *nothing*, but by the previous negative, here required to be (*anything*) ; from *baal* (thing,) a common noun substantive, of the singular number, and *mix* (not any) which is joined to *baal*, and may be connected with equal propriety with a person or thing in either number.

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